Letter No. 60, dated 27th July 1868, from Major F. R. Pollock, Commissioner and Superintendent Peshawur Division, to T. H. Thornton Esquire, Secretary to Government Punjab.

In your No. 892, dated 8th December 1866, which acknowledged receipt of my report in full of the measures adopted successfully for the adjustment of the Afreedee complications which led to the closing of the Kohat Pass, you wrote that although our efforts in the matter had the entire approval of Government, a report to the Supreme Government would be deferred till a sufficient length of time should have elapsed to admit of a judgment of their (the Afreedees) intentions to fulfil the engagement entered into by them.

(2). Conceiving that sufficient time has now passed to make it apparent that the Afreedees are willing and anxious to abide by their agreement, and that their behaviour from October 1866 to the present time has been unprecedentedly good, I now venture to re-open the subject, and to solicit the submission of the correspondence for the approval of the Supreme Government.

(3). I also beg to submit the history of the Pass disputes, drawn up long since by Lieutenant Cavagnari at my request, and venture to suggest that it might with advantage be printed as a selection from the correspondence of this province. Many of the details given are only interesting and useful to officers actually concerned in carrying on the administration of this frontier, but a portion of the story has an extended interest, and I think that printed copies of the report would be useful in several other offices than those of Deputy Commissioners Peshawur and Kohat. The history has been carefully and accurately prepared, at considerable pains.

there of pensions on men who, contrary to Puthan custom, served long enough to earn these, by the lucrative trade they have carried on with Peshawur and Kohat, by the numerous opportunities they have had of judging for themselves of our wish to be perfectly just and upright in our dealings with them, and in all our judicial proceedings.

They may not, and have not themselves profited by the examples set them, but they are quite capable of noting and appreciating the virtues of a higher civilization than their own.

5. For the above reasons I hope to see the Kohat Pass remain permanently open, and our relations with the tribes that occupy and command it undisturbed or gradually improved; and as few things are more likely to conduce to the Passmen adhering to their present satisfactory attitude than the knowledge that we have a good alternative road, circuitous, but in all other respects superior to their stony unmade track, I have continuously advocated the construction of a road over the Meer Kulân Pass, and rejoice to know that sanction has been accorded to the measure, and that it will very shortly be carried out. While on the subject I venture to suggest incidentally that as the 23rd Pioneers are returning from Abyssinnia to Rawulpindee, perhaps, as was originally intended, a working party from the regiment may be made available during the ensuing cold season for the Meer Kulân line.

(6). I do not send statistics shewing the paucity of thefts in the Pass from 1866 till now, because the Afreedees have not only comparatively but absolutely behaved exceedingly well during that period: hardly a case of theft has occurred, and restitution has at once been made, or compensation (from allowances) has been submitted to when a case has come under investigation, and been established.

REPORT

ON THE

KOHAT PASS

BY

LIEUTENANT P. L. N. CAVAGNARI,

Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.

1867.

INDEX.

CHAPTER II.

CHAPTER I.

THE FEUD BETWEEN THE BOLAKEE KHEYL AND GUDDIA KHEYL SECTIONS OF AKHOR, AND THE CAUSES WHICH LED TO THE CLOSING OF THE KOHAT PASS.

Arrangements entered into with the Pass Afreedees in 1849 for keeping the Pass open.

The Kohat Pass, extending from Eymul Chubootra or Thanna Suffaid on the Peshawur border to the Kohat Kothul, a distance of about 12 miles, is occupied by the Gullee and Akhor (Hussun Kheyl) sections of the Adam Kheyl tribe of Afreedees. In 1849 an arrangement was entered into with the Pass Afreedees, by which they agreed to keep open the communication of the Pass in consideration of an annual payment of Rs. 5,700, Rs. 3,000 of which were to be paid to the Mulliks, and the balance for the entertainment of chokeedars distributed along the Pass.

Blockade of the Pass Afreedees in 1850.

In February 1850 an attack by the Afreedees on a party of Sappers employed in constructing a road from Kohat to the Kothul, led to their being blockaded, and also to the destruction of some of their villages. Arrangements having been entered into with the Jowakee Afreedees for the use of their Pass, the Pass Afreedees were compelled to sue for terms. An agreement was entered into with Mullik Rehmut Khan, Chief of the Orukzai, who, for an allowance of Rs. 8,000 per annum, agreed to maintain a force of one hundred men of his clan, and locate them along the crest of the Kothul. The allowance therefore, together with the former arrangement with the Pass Afreedees, amounted to Rs. 13,700, and continued until the end of 1853, when the conduct of the Afreedees again necessitated a change. It was then proposed by Colonel Coke to make over the charge of the Kothul to the Bungushes. The Pass Afreedees claimed the Kothul as their boundary, and stoutly

Agreement with the Chief of the Orukzai for again opening the Pass.

opposed the change. The encounter which took place proved that the Bungushes unaided were themselves unable to cope with the Afreedees, and they were obliged to call to their aid the neighbouring tribe of Jowakee Afreedees, and the Bezotee and Feroze Kheyl sections of the Dowlutzai division of the Orukzai, together with the Sipah branch of the same tribe. A re-distribution of the Pass allowances followed, by which Bahadur Sher Khan, the Chief of the Bungushes, was placed in charge of the management of the Pass, and the Bungushes and their allies were entrusted with the custody of the Kothul. The sum of Rs. 300 was set apart from the allowances of the Akhor Hussun Kheyl for the Bussee Kheyl branch of the Aka Kheyl tribe of Afreedees; the reasons which led to this measure will be fully detailed hereafter.

The Pass entrusted to the management of the Bungushes.

From that period up to the closing of the Pass on account of the present quarrel between the Bolakee Kheyl and Guddia Kheyl sections of the Akhor Hussun Kheyl no change has occurred in the Pass arrangements, excepting an increase of Rs. 1,200 per annum to Bahadur Sher Khan for services in 1857-58, and a further allowance of Rs. 300 to the Bussee Kheyl.

Increased expense in keeping open the Pass.

Distribution of the allowance for keeping open the pass.

The distribution of the allowance was as follows :—

KOTHUL ALLOWANCE.

To Bahadur Sher Khan for charge of the Pass,	Rs.	2,400
To Bungush tribe, ...	,,	2,000
To Jowakee tribe, ...	,,	2,000
To Bezotee, Feroze Kheyl, Ootman Kheyl, and Sipah clans of the Orukzai tribe, ...	,,	2,500
Total,	Rs.	8,900

PASS ALLOWANCE.

To Akhor Hussun Kheyl Chokeedars Rs. 1,200, allowance to Mulliks Rs. 1,050, ...	Rs.	2,250
To the Pass or Gullee Afreedees divided into three equal shares,		
Shereekkee and Bostee Kheyl, one share, or	Rs.	950
Tor Chuppur &c., ...	„	950
Zerghoon Kheyl &c., ...	„	950
(Chokeedars Rs. 1,200, Mulliks Rs. 1,650)		
Total,	Rs.	2,850
Total for the Pass,	Rs.	5,400
Extra allowance paid to the Bussee Kheyl section of the Aka Kheyl Afreedees, ...	Rs.	600
Grand Total,	Rs.	14,900

Stoppage of the allowance paid to the Akhor people.

Owing to the quarrel between the two rival sections of Akhor, it was considered necessary to close the Pass, which entailed the stoppage of the allowances to the Pass villages; the allowances for the Kothul and the Bussee Kheyl continue to be paid.

History of the clans engaged in the late feud.

Before detailing the events which have led to the closing of the Pass, it will be necessary to give a brief outline of the genealogical history of the tribes and clans who have taken part in the struggle.

Origin of the Afreedees and sub-division into tribes.

The Afreedees are supposed to have been descended from a woman called "Maimuna," who had two sons, Afreedee or Fureedee and Adam. The former are divided into seven grand divisions:—1, Kookee Kheyl; 2, Sipah (sometimes designated as Sipâh Bâlâ, in contradistinction to the smaller clan of the Orukzai bearing the same name); 3, Mullik Deen Kheyl; 4, Kumber Kheyl; 5, Kummer Kheyl;

6, Zukka Kheyl; and 7, Aka Kheyl. The latter is sub-divided into Bussee Kheyl and Aka Kheyl, the former of which are descended from two of the sons of Aka by one of his wives called "Bussee," and the latter from four other sons by a second wife. The Bussee Kheyl are again divided into two sections, Maroof Kheyl, and Mirghut Kheyl. The other four sons of Aka have given their names to the Sungul Kheyl, Shere Kheyl, Mudda Kheyl, and Sooltan Kheyl, clans of the Aka Kheyl.

Adam Kheyl.

The Adam Kheyl branch of the Afreedees is divided into four sub-divisions:—1 Gullee; 2, Hussun Kheyl; 3, Jowakee; 4, Ashoo Kheyl.

Gullee or Pass Afreedees, and their division into sections.

The Gullee or Pass Afreedees are divided into the following sections:—Shereekkee, Bostee Kheyl, Zerghoon Kheyl, Tor Chuppur or Yâghee Kheyl.

Shereekkee.

1. *Shereekkee*, sub-divided into Bash Kheyl and Tashee Kheyl.

Bash Kheyl divided into the following kundees:—

a. Bakur Kheyl,	Principal Mullik	Gool Khan.
b. Raheem Deen Kheyl,	Ditto	Payindah.
c. Alee Khan Kheyl,	Ditto	Jihangeer.
d. Moobaruk Kheyl,	Ditto	Dost Mahomed & Newaz.

Tashee Kheyl.

Tashee Kheyl, divided into—

a. Lundee Kheyl,	Principal Mullik	Abdool Azeez,
b. Durmai Kheyl,	Ditto	Mustân.
c. Eymul Kheyl,	Ditto	Gholâm.

The above section of Shereekkee contains about 200 fighting men. The first three sub-divisions of the Bash Kheyl, numbering some 120 fighting men, have sided with the Bolakee Kheyl; the remaining Moobaruk Kheyl "kundee" and the whole of the Tashee Kheyl have taken no part in the dispute, but their sympathies are undoubtedly on the side of the Guddia Kheyl.

Bostee Kheyl. 2. *Bostee Kheyl*, sub-divided into—

Misree Kheyl and Umes Kheyl. The principal Mulliks of Misree Kheyl are Jumsher, Alaoodeen, Kadir, and Tukkee son of the late Mullik Kasim. This clan can raise about 100 fighting men, and has joined the Bolakee Kheyl party of Akhor. Mulliks Sermust and Mukhmud Noor are the head men of the Umes Kheyl (numbers some 50 fighting men) and have remained aloof during the Akhor feud.

Zerghoon Kheyl. 3. *Zerghoon Kheyl*, divided into—

Mahomed Kheyl,	Principal Mullik	Attai.
Meeree Kheyl,	Ditto	Sheereen.
Mulla Kheyl,	Ditto	Raheemsher and Payon and Zaree Gool.
Tallim Kheyl,	Ditto	Gholam and Jemadar.
Soonee Kheyl,	Ditto	Summud Nusseer, and Goolzadah.
Ishpilkai,	Ditto	Zuman.

This section contains about 300 fighting men, and is leagued with the Bolakee Kheyl against the Guddia Kheyl.

Chuppur or Yaghee Kheyl. 4. *Tor Chuppur or Yaghee Kheyl*, divided into—

Nekzem Kheyl	Mullik	Inâd.
Utileek Kheyl,	Ditto	Mahomed Ameer & Zerdad.
Feroze Kheyl,	Ditto	Sher Baz and Gool Sher (son of Mulla Khan).
Alum Kheyl,	Ditto	Ameer.
Bakhil Kheyl,	Ditto	Orab.

Kooee, sub-divided into—

Kooee, Mullik Muddud and Bâker Kheyl Fakeer.

The Tor Chuppur section can muster at least 300 fighting men, and have sided with the Bolakee Kheyl.

The Akhor section of the Hussun Kheyl is divided into three "kundees."

Bolakee Kheyl.

1. *Bolakee Bheyl*, sub-divided into—

Bur Killee,	Mullik	Jubbar.
Kooz Killee,	Ditto	Ibraheem and Noor Mahomed.

This division of Akhor is the leading party in the present dispute, and numbers about 80 fighting men.

Guddia Kheyl.

2. *Guddia Kheyl*, sub-divided as follows :—

Timur Kheyl,	Mullik	Dooloo and Ameen.
Kummur Kheyl,	Ditto	Saadut Deen.
Lundee Kheyl,	Ditto	Shâhámud.
Ruzza Kheyl,	Ditto	Nuzzur.
Dullail Kheyl,	Ditto	Booree.

This section is of the same strength as the Bolakee Kheyl, and has leagued itself with the Hussun Kheyl. Some twenty men, however, of the Timur Kheyl sub-division headed by Ghunnee and Nooree have sided with the Bolakee Kheyl.

Peerwul Kheyl.

3. *Peerwul Kheyl.*—The principal Mulliks of which are Saadut, Goolai, Zuffer, and Adil Beg. This section can raise some 50 fighting men, and are not engaged in the struggle ; their sympathies are with the Guddia Kheyl.

Hussun Kheyl.

The Hussun Kheyl are divided into two great sections, Tatur Kheyl or Akhorwál, which have been detailed above, and Janakhoree. The latter contains four tuppas or divisions :—

1. *Zukho Kheyl*, sub-divided into—

Alladah Kheyl,	Principal Mullik	Ussilum.
Wulleedad Kheyl,	Ditto	Ameen Shah.
Bâiee Khân Kheyl,	Ditto	Ujub.
Chuchur Kheyl,	Ditto	Zaidoollah.
Telâ Kheyl,	Ditto	Shamdar.
Boochee Kheyl,	Ditto	Ursilla.
Durwesh Kheyl,	Ditto	Mohobbut.

2. *Neeam Kheyl*, sub-divided into—

Sermust Kheyl,	Principal Mullik	Saadut Deen.
Mooreed Kheyl,	Ditto	Nusroollah.
Bazeed Kheyl,	Ditto	Nusrdeen.
Zureen Kheyl,	Ditto	Ghalib Shah.

Pârâ Kheyl, Principal Mullik Adil Beg.

3. *Tatkai*, sub-divided into—

Muddoo Kheyl or Rajmere, Kheyl,	Mulliks	Feroze and Lall Meer.
Hindoo Kheyl,	Mullik	Saidun Shah.
Kooee Kheyl,	do.	Payon.
Ghazee Kheyl,	do.	Zool Kuddur.

4. *Burkai*, sub-divided into—

Baizad Kheyl,	Mullik	Mahomed Shah.
Mashkai,	do.	Simtoollah.
Sheenkar Kheyl,	do.	Motibur.

The principal villages of the Hussun Kheyl are Akhor in the Kohat Pass, Jânâkhor and Kooee, together with the "bandas" or hamlets of Turoonâ, Moosa Durra, and Ispurgai.

Jowakee tribe.

The third division of the Adam Kheyl is the Jowakee tribe, sub-divided into the Hybut Kheyl and Keemut Kheyl, each of which is again split

up into minor sections. A detail of each is unnecessary in the present report. The Jowakees have taken no part in the actual fighting, but have occasionally acted as mediators between the contending factions.

Ashoo Kheyls.

The Ashoo Kheyl division of the Adam Kheyl Afreedees are divided into the Kalla Kheyl, Mohumdee Furreedee, and Alee Kheyl sections.

Mohumdee and Alee Kheyls.

The Mohumdee and Alee Kheyl sections, numbering about four hundred fighting men, have aided the Hussun Kheyl and Guddia Kheyl against the Bolakee Kheyl and their Pass allies. The other two sections have had nothing to do with the disputes, and have remained aloof up to the present. They could probably collect 300 fighting men. The Kalla Kheyl generally migrate to Teerah for the summer months, and return in the autumn to their home at Uchulghur.

Claim of the Bussee Kheyl to a share of the Pass allowance.

From the time that the British Government entered into an arrangement with the Pass Afreedees, the Bussee Kheyl have laid claim to a plot of land called "Kullumsudda," extending from Kotkai to Eymul Chubootra, and bounded on the north-western side by the limits of Gurhee Janee. The possession of this land would entitle them to a share in the Pass subsidy and to a quota of the maintenance for chokeedars. From first to last the Government have to a certain extent recognized their claim, but for various reasons, which will hereafter be more fully explained, have considered it impolitic to decide the matter. The district officers have always deferred the settlement of the claim, and have hitherto succeeded in keeping both parties quiet, as far as the road communication is concerned, by temporary truces, arranged according to Affghan custom by placing a stone between them. An allowance of Rs. 300 was at first made

to them from the Akhor share of the "mowajib," and a similar sum was afterwards granted from the Bungush allotment.

Truce between the Bussee Kheyl and Akhorwals.

In February 1859, Major Graham, Deputy Commissioner, made a five years' truce between the Bussee Kheyl and Akhor, which was with some difficulty extended for a year by Major James. This truce expired on the 20th February 1865, and the Bussee Kheyl again came forward with their claim. It will be well to observe that these temporary truces between the Bussee Kheyl and Akhorwals were only as regarded the actual plain, they were at liberty to act as they pleased along the neighbouring hills. This will explain the actions of the Bussee Kheyl in the part they have taken during the feud between the Bolakee Kheyl and Guddia Kheyl prior to the expiration of the Kullumsudda truce, and which involved no breach of faith so long as they confined themselves to the hills.

Dispute between the Bolakee Kheyl and Guddia Kheyl.

For a long time past the village of Akhor, which is situated at the mouth of the Kohat on the northern or Peshawur side, has been broken up by internal disputes between its two principal sections, the Bolakee Kheyl and Guddia Kheyl. The causes of dispute have been many and various, but underlying all is a jealousy of the superiority of the Bolakee Kheyl under Mullik Jubbâr, through whose hands the Government allowance has always passed, and which is distributed according to the following shares :—

Bolakee Kheyl—two shares.
Guddia Kheyl—two shares.
Peerwul Kheyl—one share.

It is alleged by the Guddia Kheyl that their proper share does not reach them, that fines which should be borne by the Bolakee Kheyl alone are charged also on them, and that they have to accept expenditure which has either not been incurred

or is not to their advantage. In August 1862, a fine of Rs. 100 was levied on the village for an affront to a guard of sepoys escorting the baggage of General N. Chamberlain through the Pass. The guilty parties were of the Bolakee Kheyl section, and the Guddia Kheyl urged that they alone should bear the cost of the fine. Mullik Jubbar, however, charged it to the whole "mowajib," which excited further irritation between his section and the Guddia Kheyl. In January 1863, a representation of this condition of affairs was made, but Captain Munro then considered it sufficient to order that when the allowance was paid in Kohat to the Bolakee Kheyl Mullik, some members of the Guddia Kheyl also should be associated as a "Jirgah." The Guddia Kheyl were dissatisfied with this arrangement, and wished to receive their own share, and pay their own expenses, without reference to the Bolakee Kheyl.

Disunion among the tribes, and fresh alliances entered into among themselves.

An attack by the Bolakee Kheyl on the Kullumsudda, and the destruction of the Guddia Kheyl crops, added considerably to the irritation between the parties. Finding their cause hopeless, the Guddia Kheyl entered into a private arrangement with the Mirghut Kheyl and Maroof Kheyl sections of the Bussee Kheyl, promising them if they succeeded in obtaining for them the supremacy in Akhor that they would acknowledge the claim of the Bussee Kheyl to the Kullumsudda, and admit them to a share in the Pass arrangements. Too tempting was the bait for the Bussee Kheyl to resist, and they readily promised their assistance. A "lushkur" of the Bussee Kheyl was brought along the crest of the Pushtmâ Pâhâr, and prepared to attack Akhor. The Akhorwals assembled their fighting men to meet them, and ascended the hill in front of their village; the Guddia Kheyl also accompanied them in order to avoid suspicion. The Ooloos tower of Akhor, which had been built to defend the village against Adizai in the Peshawur district, was at this time occupied by some men of the Guddia

Kheyl section. Feroze Bolakee Kheyl seized the opportunity while the Guddia Kheyl were absent and turned their property out of the tower, having first on some pretext or other persuaded Alaoodeen and Mukbboolla, Guddia Kheyl, who had been left behind, to leave the tower. The Guddia Kheyl hearing of this descended from the hill, and returned to the village. The Bolakee Kheyl succeeded in compelling the Bussee Kheyl to retire. The Bolakee Kheyl then called a Jirgah of the Zerghoon Kheyl, and accused the Guddia Kheyl of taking no part in the fight against the Bussee Kheyl. The Guddia Kheyl excused themselves on account of the treacherous proceedings cf the Bolakee Kheyl in turning them out of the Ooloos tower. The Jirgah would not listen to this excuse, and ordered as "naga," or fine, that a tower and two houses of the Guddia Kheyl should be burnt, and which was at once carried into effect by the Bolakee Kheyl. The latent enmity between the two rival sections now developed into an open feud. The Jirgahs broke up and returned to their respective villages, having first placed a "puttur" between the parties for a period of one month. During the time, a quilt, the property of Syde Alee, Bolakee Kheyl, was stolen, and he accused Mehrdeen, an "Azeez" of Taz Khan Guddia Kheyl, of the deed. The accused denied the charge. During the night Mahomed Khan, nephew of Syde Alee, fired on the Guddia Kheyl, and a fight ensued in which Alaoodeen son of Mehrdeen was killed. Up to the present occurrence the quarrel between the parties had taken no very serious turn, it now assumed the character of a blood feud. The Gullee, Akhor, and Hussun Kheyl Jirgahs then assembled, and laid the blame of the whole affair on Syde Alee and his brother Mussullee, stating that they had without cause charged the Guddia Kheyl with the theft of the quilt, and had then occasioned the fight, in which Alaoodeen lost his life; and that unless Syde Alee was turned out of the village Mehrdeen would not rest until he had avenged his son's death. The whole

Ooloos then ordered that Syde Alee should be expelled from Akhor. Mulliks Jubbâr and Ibraheem on hearing this sided with Syde Alee, urging that if Syde Alee alone was made responsible for the death of Alaoodeen, he would be utterly ruined, and they agreed to turn three men out of Akhor, thereby rendering them responsible for the affair, which they agreed should be settled after onemonth by the payment, according to Pathan custom, of the blood-money to the heirs of the deceased. Accordingly, Toree, brother of Jubbar; Sher Alee, uncle of Ibraheem; and Syde Alee were turned out of Akhor and sent to Zerghoon Kheyl;—Mulliks Jubbâr, Dâd Khan and Ibraheem pledging themselves as security for the payment of the blood-money after one month. At the expiry of that period Mullik Jubbâr and the Bolakee Kheyl party retracted from their agreement before the Jirgah, recalled Toree and Sher Alee from Zerghoon Kheyl, and left Syde Alee to pay up the compensation money as best he could. The Zerghoon Kheyl were annoyed at this, and sent Syde Alee with a Jirgah to Mullik Jubbâr at Akhor, and accused him for breach of agreement, and refused to shelter Syde Alee any longer. Jubbâr then agreed to pay up the blood-money in eight days; again he failed in his promise. The Zerghoon Kheyl then brought Syde Alee, and also Mussullee, before the Deputy Commissioner at Kohat. The Gullee Jirgah also arrived shortly after. After a great deal of argument and consultation the Bungush and Gullee Jirgahs gave their opinion that Syde Alee should remain at Zerghoon Kheyl, and that Mussullee should leave Akhor and build a banda at Pulloseen. Mussullee demanded the cost of constructing the banda. The Jirgah agreed to pay Rs. 80, Bahadur Sher Khan 40 and the Shahzadah 40, to defray the cost. It was also stipulated that Mussullee's meyla at Akhor should remain untenanted for two years, as it was situated in the very midst of the Guddia Kheyl habitations. Mussullee did not adhere to this agreement, nor did the Jirgah pay him the money agreed on. The Bolakee

Kheyl then, considering that a regular feud was commenced, strengthened themselves by an alliance with Ghunnee, Guddia Kheyl, who succeeded in persuading some twenty men of his faction to join the Akhor or Bolakee Kheyl side. A fight took place at Ghunnee's tapoo (or tower), in which Mahomed Khan nephew of Mussullee was wounded. About this period Syde Alee died at Zerghoon Kheyl, and Ghunnee shortly afterwards expired at Akhor. Mussullee on hearing of the death of Syde Alee brought Syde Alee's family to Akhor, and re-instated them in their former meyla. The Guddia Kheyl were incensed at this, as no compromise had yet been made for the death of Alaoodeen. Mussullee urged that Syde Alee was dead, and that the feud with him should be considered at an end. An affray took place in which Mahomed Khan, Bolakee Kheyl, was wounded in the hand by a shot fired by Taz Khan, Guddia Kheyl; a consultation followed, and a month's "puttur" was agreed on. During this interval some itinerant musicians came to Akhor and a dance took place at the Bolakee Kheyl side of the village. During the dance, Shahbaz, of the Bolakee Kheyl, accused Khanum of a criminal intrigue with his wife. Mullik Jubbar tried to have Khanum, Guddia Kheyl, expelled the village, but Unwur, Bolakee Kheyl, a friend of Khanum, protested against it, stating that Khanum was not the guilty party, and the expulsion was not insisted on; on the third night after this occurrence, the musicians went over to the Guddia Kheyl: dancing commenced and a great number of people were collected. Unwur, Bolakee Kheyl, ascended the tower of Allah Khan, Guddia Kheyl. The Guddia Kheyl were collected below, occupied in watching the dancing. Unwur fastened the door of the tower, and fired down among the Guddia Kheyl. The Bolakee Kheyl were all ready, having agreed that when Unwur fired they would immediately collect and attack the Guddia Kheyl. On hearing the signal shot, they at once made an attack on the Guddia Kheyl. The latter were not altogether unprepared for fighting, and they

in turn charged the Bolakee Kheyl, wounding Guffar son of Jubbar, and killing Ahmed Shah, Yural Kheyl, an "humsâyâ" of the Bolakee Kheyl kumbur; a resident of Adizai was also wounded. Tidings reached the Pass villages, and the Zerghoon Kheyl, Bostee Kheyl, and Shereekkeewals arrived at Akhor early next morning. Their Jirgahs assembled and consultations followed. Finally the Jirgahs determinded that Syde Shah, a kinsman of Mullik Jubbar, was the party most to blame, and they fixed a "nagah" of Rs. 200 on the Bolakee Kheyl for the attack during the interval of peace, and that the Bolakee Kheyl should burn a meyla of the Guddia Kheyl in retaliation for the death of Ahmed Shah, Yural Kheyl. Syde Shah would not agree to the Rs. 200, and the Guddia Kheyl refused to allow their meylas to be burned, stating that Ahmed Shah was the guilty party in the intrigue with the woman of the Bolakee Kheyl, and that his death adjusted that matter, and they refused to agree to the "tawan." The Gullee Jirgah then left with the intention of committing "buddee;" when they passed the tower of Allah Khan, Guddia Kheyl, into which Unwur, Bolakee Kheyl, had ascended, they called out that they were going to burn the meylas of Allah Khan and Shahamut Khan, Guddia Kheyl. The Gullee "lushkur" then attacked and drove off the Guddia Kheyl with the intention of destroying the meylas. While the Guddia Kheyl were retreating Unwur fired a shot from the tower and wounded a man of the Guddia Kheyl. The "Gullee" on seeing this became divided into two factions: one party headed by Sheeree, Zerghoon Kheyl, considered that this act of Unwur was more than the Jirgah intended, and was an injustice to the Guddia Kheyl, and they attempted to save the cattle, only intending to burn the meyla, in accordance with the "nagah" fixed by their Jirgah. The other faction, headed by Gholam, Zerghoon Kheyl, sided with Unwur, and plundered the cattle, grain &c. of the Guddia Kheyl. The Bolakee Kheyl then finding a suitable opportunity made an

attack on the meylas of Allah Khan and Shahamut Khan, burnt them to the ground, and destroyed a quantity of grain, cultivation &c., and levelled the tower which Unwur had formerly seized, and finally besieged the Guddia Kheyl in their towers. They also burnt the tower of Mazumdeen, Guddia Kheyl, but left his house and meyla standing. This state of affairs lasted three days and three nights, and the water supply was cut off from the Guddia Kheyl towers. At length the Guddia Kheyl were obliged to send their women to Zerghoon Kheyl, to beg for assistance in mediating with the Bolakee Kheyl. Jooma and Meeran, Zerghoon Kheyl, went to Akhor, and succeeded in getting an eight days' "puttur" placed between the contending parties, and water was then allowed to flow to the towers of the Guddia Kheyl. The Guddia Kheyl then entreated the Jirgah, promising to pay up the compensation money for Ahmed Khan, Youral Kheyl, and also on account of one Fuzl who had been killed previously, and also promised the Jirgah a present or "dhoombah" of Rs. 800, but begged that they might be allowed to construct a meyla on the "Zindân," an eminence inside the Pass which entirely commands the passage of the road and the cultivation of the Bolakee Kheyl. The Jirgah would not agree to this, as the occupation of such a commanding position would be likely to prove injurious to the whole of the Pass villages. They however promised to use their interest to intercede with the Bolakee Kheyl and endeavour to bring about a settlement. As the Jirgah were about to depart with this object, the Hussun Kheyl Jirgah arrived, and both Jirgahs left together and went to the Bolakee Kheyl. All attempts to adjust the differences proved fruitless, but as the crops were ripening, the Jirgah persuaded both parties to agree to a month's "puttur," during which both the Gullee and Hussun Kheyl Jirgahs would try to effect a compromise. When the truce had expired the Hussun Kheyl were summoned into Kohat on some other busi-

ness, and they told Summund Khan, Duffadar of Police, who was sent to bring them in, that the Akhor "puttur" was at an end, and that they must first try and get another placed either for a month or until their return from Kohat. They then went to Akhor. Half of the Jirgah remained there and the others went to summon the Gullee Jirgah. The Bolakee Kheyl held a Jirgah among themselves, stating that they had reason to suspect that the Guddia Kheyl had given the Hussun Kheyl a present of Rs. 300, and that the latter had promised to assist them in constructing a meyla on the "Zindan"—in fact three feet of a tower had already been commenced. In the meantime the Gullee Jirgah had arrived and held a meeting with Mullik Dooloo, the principal Mullik of the Guddia Kheyl. The Jirgah tried to persuade him to agree to the payment of the blood-money due by his section, and to abandon the idea of constructing a meyla on the "Zindan." Dooloo replied that he would now throw off the veil of secrecy, and proclaimed to the Gullee Jirgah that the Hussun Kheyl were leagued with him, and that after a little the meyla would be completed, and then it would be time to talk about the demands from the Guddia Kheyl. The Gullee Jirgah then arose to depart, proclaiming that they were determined to prevent the construction of the meyla, and the whole of the Pass villages would unite with the Bolakee Kheyl for that purpose. Ameer Shah, Namdar, Payon, Mooshkee, and Lall Meer, of the Hussun Kheyl, then announced their intention to join the Bolakee Kheyl to defeat the object of the Guddia Kheyl. The remainder of the Hussun Kheyl joined the Guddia Kheyl.

Designed erection of a tower on the Zindan.

Matters had now got to such a stage that Gholam, Khana, and Meeran, Zerghoon Kheyl, went "nanawât" to Dooloo entreating him to abandon the design of building on the "Zindan," but their efforts were unavailing. The Hussun Kheyl party under Lall Meer, who had

joined the Bolakee Kheyl, had been located in Feroze's "tâpoo." While assembled there some women of the Guddia Kheyl conveying provisions to their own party passed close by, and Lall Meer with two or three men left the tower and plundered the food. In the evening Lall Meer's party sallied forth, and made an attack on the "Zindan," and destroyed the foundations of the tower which the Hussun Kheyl had commenced for the Guddia Kheyl, and constructed a couple of "morchas" for the Bolakee Kheyl and their Pass allies. Both these acts greatly incensed the Hussun Kheyl, and they assembled their "Jirgah" and after some consultation determined on calling in their "lushkur" to the aid of the Guddia Kheyl. An encounter was then imminent, to avert which the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat sent Bahadar Sher Khan to Akhor; on his arrival there he reported that the Bolakee Kheyl intended coming to Kohat, to settle the matter by arbitration; but that the Guddia Kheyl at the instigation of the Hussun Kheyl had refused to accompany them. As the Shahzadah had the management of all matters connected with the Hussun Kheyl, he was sent by the Deputy Commissioner with verbal instructions to bring the Hussun Kheyl and Guddia Kheyl into Kohat, and that Bahadur Sher Khan would act in a similar manner with regard to the Bolakee Kheyl and Gullee Jirgahs. When the Shahzadah arrived at Akhor he found that the Hussun Kheyl had sent messengers to summon their fighting men, and that some two hundred men of the Gullee clan, chiefly of the Zerghoon Kheyl, Tor Chupper, and Shereekkee sections, together with about 80 men of the Hussun Kheyl, headed by Lall Meer, had assembled in Jubbâr's section of the village, and that on arrival of the Hussun Kheyl "lushkur" a fight would inevitably take place. The Shahzadah then assembled the Hussun Kheyl and Guddia Kheyl Jirgahs, and proposed to them :—1st, that they should agree

The design frustrated.

Endeavours to avert hostilities.

to a "puttur;" 2nd, that they should come to Kohat; or, 3rd, that they should make arrangements for the safe communication through the Pass. They promised an answer in the morning, but when the time arrived they put off giving a reply till the evening; when they again assembled the Hussun Kheyl said that if a fight took place they could not answer for the road, and that they would not leave Akhor until they had constructed the tower for the Guddia Kheyl, urging that the plundering of the food from the women, and the destruction of the "Zindan" tower by the Bolakee Kheyl and Lall Meer's party, were insults that could not be passed over. All the next day the Hussun Kheyl were occupied in constructing "morchas" and making preparations for a fight. Intelligence was received that the Hussun Kheyl "lushkur" had arrived at Kundoo, and the Shahzadah sent Summund Khan to stop them until they were again sent for. In a consultation which took place, it was proposed that the tapoo belonging to Feroze should be pulled down for the insult to the Guddia Kheyl women, and also as it commanded the passage of the road, and that Ghunnee's tapoo should be made over to the Guddia Kheyl. When the Shahzadah proposed this to Jubbâr he seemed at first to agree, but it afterwards turned out that this was only a pretence on his part in the hope that the Hussun Kheyl would refuse the terms, for if they agreed he would not. Some Mulliks of Kundoo then proposed that when the Guddia Kheyl tower was being built one also should be constructed for the Bolakee Kheyl, and that a "puttur" should be arranged for other matters. The Hussun Kheyl agreed, but Jubbar played the same prevaricating game again. A Jirgah then went to Jubbar, who proposed that the Hussun Kheyl should depart, and that he would leave Akhor. The Hussun Kheyl said they would take the Guddia Kheyl away, and the thing was considered settled. In the meantime the Guddia

Preparations for a fight.

Want of concert among the tribes.

Kheyl refused, and said they preferred coming into Kohat. When this was proposed to Jubbar, he said he would consult with his friends, but it was evident that he was trying to gain time. The Gullee also tried to persuade him to go to Kohat. In the afternoon he said that he would agree to no terms, and announced his intention of fighting. Shummund Khan then arrived, and reported that the Hussun Kheyl "lushkur" had left Kundoo, hearing that the Bolakee Kheyl had destroyed the tower foundations on the "Zindan." About an hour afterwards they appeared in sight, and Jubbar refusing to listen to reason, started off and made preparations for a fight. An engagement took place, in which the Hussun Kheyl and Guddia Kheyl were defeated and lost three men killed, (Bairam Tatkai, Mahomed Khan and Aloodeen Burkai) and ten wounded. The Guddia Kheyl were driven out of Akhor, and sought shelter in various ways, some went to Kunder, some to Gurhee Janee, and others fled to the Bussee Kheyl and were located as "humsayas" among the Maroof Kheyl and Mirghut Kheyl.

Fight and defeat of the Hussun and Guddia Kheyl.

Dispersion of the defeated party.

About the middle of August 1864, the Hussun Kheyl began to establish themselves and the Guddia Kheyl in a new tower outside the Pass on the Peshawur side, but within the limits of the Akhor lands. The position is one at which a guard has often been placed by the men of Akhor for the safe custody of the road, is in advance and just beyond matchlock range of a tower belonging to Akhor called Kotkai, and only a very short distance beyond our border and our post of "Eymul Chubootra." Perceiving the advantage this position gave to their enemies in checking their egress, and preventing their traffic with Peshawur, the Bolakee Kheyl and Pass allies were urgent to obtain the interference of Government. A Jirgah was sent to the

Their re-establishment in 1864 outside the Pass on the Peshawur side.

Deputy Commissioner at Kohat, who after enquiry, finding that the tower was in independent territory, referred the question to Major James, Commissioner of Peshawur, who considered it unadvisable to interfere. Fighting had not yet recommenced when the Jowakee Jirgah, with Meean Zaid Gool and Fakeer Shah, came to Akhor. They proposed that the Hussun Kheyl should be forbidden to construct the new tower, and that the new "meyla" which the Gullee had commenced on the "Zindan" should also be destroyed, and that four houses belonging to the Bolakee Kheyl should be burnt as "nagah" for the insult offered to the women, and a six months' "puttur" should be placed. This was agreed to, and the Hussun Kheyl elders went and burnt two houses belonging to Feroze, and two belonging to Jubbar, which decided the question of reparation for the insult to the women. The matter of the towers remained unsettled. Three months passed, during which some trifling occurrences on both sides took place, but did not interfere with the truce. At last the Hussun Kheyl commenced hostilities. A caravan of the Zerghoon Kheyl passing by the new tower *en route* to Peshawur was plundered, and the property retained by the men of the tower. Several other aggressions were carried on by the Hussun Kheyl, and it was evident that the truce would not hold good much longer. About this time an affair occurred in the village of Soonee Kheyl: Mulla Khan was caught in the act of adultery with the wife of Mahomed Gool, blacksmith, by Gooldaree and Bazee (father and uncle of Mahomed Gool) who shot the adulterer. The woman fled to Bostee Kheyl. The friends of the murdered man, aided by the Zerghoon Kheyl, Soonee Kheyl, and Shereekkeewals, destroyed the meyla belonging to the blacksmith, who then left the village and went to Kunder. The Soonee Kheyl divided their lands among them. Some time afterwards Bazee went and lived at the

Truce entered into.

Renewal of hostilities by the Hussun Kheyls.

Hussun Kheyl tower. A caravan of the Zerghoon Kheyl happening to pass by the tower, Bazee called out to them that the Soonee Kheyl had better not divide his lands. Khayista Khan, Soonee Kheyl, replied in rather strong language, and Bazee descended from the tower and wounded him with his sword. The Zerghoon Kheyl then ordered their caravan to return. The Guddia Kheyl hearing of these repeated acts of aggression on the part of their allies, the Hussun Kheyl, sent a Jirgah to them stating that a truce had been agreed to by which the Guddia Kheyl had been partly reinstated at Akhor, and that if the truce was violated thy would be perfectly at the mercy of their enemies. The Hussun Kheyl then agreed to keep open the communication of the Pass during the truce. When the news of these repeated stoppages was reported at Kohat, Summund Khan, Duffadar, was despatched to summon the Hussun Kheyl to Kohat. Attah Khan, brother of Bahadur Sher Khan, was then at Akhor. When it was known that the Hussun Kheyl were passing through on their way to Kohat, Attah Khan, on the part of the Bolakee Kheyl, sent word to stop them, stating that as the Hussun Kheyl had blockaded the mouth of the Pass, the Bolakee Kheyl would do the same on the Kohat side. However when it became known that the Hussun Kheyl had been sent for by Government, they were allowed to pass. No arrangement was arrived at, and the Jirgah returned. The Guddia Kheyl then entered into arrangements with the Bussee Kheyl, who sent a "lushkur" by the "Pustona" hill, and attacked Jubbar and besieged his party in their towers. When the Gullee heard this they sent their fighting men to aid Akhor. A fight took place, in which Namdar and Azeem, Zerghoon Kheyl, and on the Guddia Kheyl side Peero son of Dooloo and Kooshal were wounded, and the Bussee Kheyl were defeated and

Attack on a caravan, and infraction of the truce.

Pass closed again and the Hussun Kheyl summoned to Kohat.

Fight and defeat of the Bussee Kheyl.

compelled to retire. Khaneh, Zerghoon Kheyl, and Gool Khan, Bostee Kheyl, took a party of men and destroyed the meylas of the Guddia Kheyl, who were then completely driven out of Akhor, and were obliged a second time to seek for shelter amongst their allies. The Hussun Kheyl again commenced interfering from their tower and the passage of the road was closed.

Endeavours to bring about a reconciliation between the Hussun Kheyl and the other clansmen of Akhor.

On the 18th February 1865, Col. Becher, Commissioner of Peshawur, arrived at Kohat and endeavoured to bring about a reconciliation between the Hussun Kheyl and their fellow clansmen of Akhor. The several Jirgahs were summoned, and a committee of arbitration was formed. The Hussun Kheyl claimed reparation according to Pathan custom for the death and wounding of their men; they demanded on the part of the Guddia Kheyl, whom they had taken under their protection, an equal and direct division of the Government mowajib of the village of Akhor, and ended by claiming for themselves (as representing the principal villages of the Hussun Kheyl clan, to which Akhor belongs) a third share of the Pass allowances, which have hitherto only been paid to Akhor. They admitted that since the Pass agreement now in force they had received no fixed share, but only presents under the name of "loongee," and an acknowledgment of the tribal position, but urged that although hitherto dormant with their own consent their right still existed. They also insisted on their retention of the new tower, and refused to agree to any terms in which its dismantlement was required. The Gullee and the Bolakee Kheyl, on the other hand, agreed to any award of the arbitrators regarding the casualties, and also to any division of the Pass money between them and the Guddia Kheyl; but they refused to recognize the right of the Hussun Kheyl to a

Claim of the Hussun Kheyl clan to a share in the Pass allowances.

share of the Akhor allowance, or to pay more than the accustomed "loongee;" and they urged the destruction of the Hussun Kheyl tower. As no arrangement could be agreed to, the Commissioner dismissed the Jirgahs, declared the pass closed, and ordered the discontinuance of the payment of the subsidy.

Pass being closed the allowances stopped.

In the meantime the six years' "puttur" with the Bussee Kheyl expired, and was extended for a further period of one month. After this had also passed and no settlement was effected, the Bussee Kheyl joined the Hussun Kheyl, and some fighting took place between them and the Bolakee Kheyl. The Hussun Kheyl marched to attack Akhor, and a fight took place in the Busheeree Pass in which the Gullee were defeated. The Bolakee Kheyl did not leave Akhor, as the Bussee Kheyl were encamped right above them, and they were unable to turn out. The Fureedee, Mahumdee, Kundáo, and Kunder sections of the Ashoo Kheyl had started to join the Hussun Kheyl, but before their arrival the fight had ended in favor of the Hussun Kheyl. Khayisto and Fuzldeen, sons of Mullik Payinda Khan of Shereekkee, and on the Hussun Kheyl side Fuziloo of Kooee and Alee Khan of Kunder were killed. Nadir, son of Asuf, Burkai, lost his hand. The Hussun Kheyl carried off the weapons of the sons of Payinda Khan, and up to the present time have refused to give them up. After their defeat the Gullee held a council and determined to construct a tower outside the Pass, which would check in some measure the tower of the Hussun Kheyl, and enable the Pass villages to carry on their traffic by the Busheeree road. With this object in view the Gullee assembled their forces and made a night attack on the Hussun Kheyl tower. Mahumdee, Jemadar of the Hussun Kheyl, was severely wounded and died three days

Fight and defeat of the Gullee Kheyls.

Attack on the Hussun Kheyl tower by the Gullee people.

afterwards. Zoolabodeen was killed on the spot. The Gullee then commenced building the tower at Busheeree, and completed it in a few days. They also built a second tower at Asuf-dhund. A third was commenced at Kirkena Talab, during the building of which a fight took place in which Adil Beg and Shah Alum and Jaffir, and Alee, Hussun Kheyl, were wounded, and Mahumdee, Mowazee, and Alacodeen, Guddia Kheyl, killed, and Sukkee, Jooma, and Momin of Tatkai wounded. The Hussun Kheyl were at first victorious, but the Bolakee Kheyl coming up in strength attacked and recovered their lost position. Two months after this the Gullee commenced a fourth tower at Mungoo. The Hussun Kheyl at first commenced building a tower at this place, but were ordered to discontinue by the Deputy Commissioner. The Gullee also established themselves in a fifth tower at Kot-kai. Thus Akhor and its Gullee allies held possession of five towers, while the Hussun Kheyl owned one tower, and an "attaree" (a kind of double-storied tower) at Asuf-dhund. A fight occurred at Mungoo Tapoo, and resulted in the defeat of the Guddia Kheyl. Sherbut, brother of Ameer, Guddia Kheyl, was killed, and Bawur of Kundao wounded. Almost daily skirmishes without any decisive results continued for some time. At last one night Ameen, Guddia Kheyl, aided by some Bussee Kheyls, attacked the Kot-kai tower and took possession of it. The Bolakee Kheyl and Gullee finding themselves worsted went "nanawut" to the Mirghut Kheyl section of the Bussee Kheyl, and begged for their aid. The Guddia Kheyl fugitives were at that time under the protection of the Maroof Kheyl section. In return for the aid demanded, the Bolakee Kheyl promised to give up to the Bussee Kheyl the Kullumsudda land north of the Peshawur road, extending from the Hussun Kheyl tower to the Kot-kai tank, and also the Kot-kai tower, also the low lands (Kussee) on the Kullumsudda side

Five towers built by the Gullee Kheyl at the mouth of the Pass.

Frequent skirmishes without any decisive results.

of the nullah, and the land known as Eusofsáz on the opposite bank, together with a couple of plots belonging to Hajee Noor Mahomed. The Bussee Kheyl, on the other hand, agreed not to claim any share of the Akhor allowances, but would urge that point with Government, and it was settled that friendship should exist between the Bussee Kheyl and Akhor, and that both united should first demand the restoration of the Kot-kai tower, and in the event of refusal, to take it by force. The Bolakee Kheyl had further stipulated that they should demand a favor from the Bussee Kheyl, which should be granted in return for the giving up of the Kullumsudda. This the Bussee Kheyl agreed to. It was the intention of the Bolakee Kheyl to ask for the return of Noor Mahomed's land, but they subsequently changed their plans, and reserved their request. The Bussee Kheyl after concluding this treaty with the Bolakee Kheyl, turned the Guddia Kheyl out of their tribe, and openly proclaimed that they had joined the Bolakee Kheyl faction.

Treaty between the Bussee Kheyl and Bolakee Kheyl concluded.

While this was going on amongst the Bussee Kheyl, a Jirgah of the Kaka Kheyl came to Akhor, and the Jirgah of the Gullee, Hussun Kheyl, and Guddia Kheyl assembled for consultation. The Kaka Kheyl Jirgah proposed—1st, that *the Hussun Kheyl tower should be dismantled*; 2nd, that the Guddia Kheyl should build a meyla outside the Pass, but that the Bolakee Kheyl should build one alongside; 3rd, that Akhor should pay the Hussun Kheyl Rs. 500, out of the "mowajib;" 4th, that the account on either side for killed and wounded should be balanced, and the difference adjusted according to Affghan custom; 5th, that the loss on account of cattle and property destroyed should be considered as squared on either side; 6th, that the cultivation of the Guddia Kheyl within Akhor, which on the expulsion of that

Kaka Kheyl endeavor to mediate.

section had been made over to the Gullee villages, should not be made over to the former owners until after the present harvest, but that they should receive one-fourth of the crop, and be afterwards put in possession; 7th, that the Bolakee Kheyl and Guddia Kheyl should each receive their share of the allowances direct from Government, and each be responsible for its respective expenses. The Hussun Kheyl would not agree to these terms, and gave a decisive answer. The Jirgahs then broke up, and returned to their several villages.

The Bussee Kheyl during the meantime had gone to the Commissioner at Peshawur and petitioned him to send for the Bolakee Kheyl and attest the agreement relating to the Kullumsudda. The Commissioner sent for Bahadur Sher Khan, and enquired into the circumstances. Bahadur Sher Khan replied that the Bolakee Kheyl had of their own free will made this agreement, and the Gullee Jirgah who also were summoned to Peshawur bore testimony to the transaction. The Shazadah was then sent for and ordered to try and bring the Hussun Kheyl to terms, but the latter obstinately held out. During the consultations which took place, it was evident that the Bolakee Kheyl had given the Kullumsudda to the Bussee Kheyl, and that the greater portion of the other lands belonged chiefly to the Peerwul Kheyl, and only a small portion actually belonged to the Bolakee Kheyl, and that the Bussee Kheyl intended claiming Rs. 360 additional "mowajib" from Government as pay of six chokeedars along the Kullumsudda. It was very clear that the Bolakee Kheyl did not give up the land willingly to the Bussee Kheyl, as they well knew that the "duftur" or proprietary right of the Kullumsudda was claimed by the Adam Kheyl Afreedees, and that if made over to the Bussee Kheyl, who are Khyburee Afreedees of the Aka Kheyl

Refusal of the Hussun Kheyl to come into the treaty.

Claim to increased Pass allowances.

Claim of the Adam Kheyl Afreedees to the Kullumsudda.

tribe, the whole of the other clans of the Adam Kheyl would resent the alienation of the land as an insult to the tribe, and would enter into league against the Bolakee Kheyl and Bussee Kheyl in order to recover it.

Proposed attestation of the Bolakee and Bussee Kheyl treaty.

The Commissioner went himself and inspected the disputed lands. Bahadur Sher Khan and Urbab Jooma Khan ecommended that the agreement between the Bolakee Kheyl and Bussee Kheyl should be attested, and that the latter should receive Rs. 360 for pay of chokeedars either from Government or from Akhor. The Shahzadah, on the other hand, advised that the agreement should not be attested, as the Bolakee Kheyl were not likely to adhere to the transfer of the land and would try and retract; and that if a certain sum was paid by Government to the Bussee Kheyl, it would entail similar demands from the Hussun Kheyl and probably from other adjacent tribes. He recommended that the Bussee Kheyl should be informed that the Government did not approve of the arrangements made by the Bolakee Kheyl, and that if the Bussee Kheyl wished Government to interfere and settle the question regarding the land they must agree to whatever terms Government pleases to fix. After the Bussee Kheyl had made an agreement binding themselves to abide by the decision of the Government, the Commissioner proposed that the Bussee Kheyl should receive the "Kussee" land and the "Eusofsâz," with an allowance of from Rs. 100 to 200 per annum from the Akhor share of the subsidy, but that they should not have any share in the Pass arrangements. When the elders of the Bussee Kheyl had had the above terms explained to them, they declined to agree to Government interference, urging that they had sworn on the Koran to the Bolakee Kheyl not to take anything out of their "mowajib."

Arguments against the attestation of the treaty.

Commissioner's proposals for distribution of the Pass allowances.

They then left for their summer quarters in Teerah. When the Akhorwáls, both Bolakee Kheyl and Gudia Kheyl, heard that the Bussee Kheyl had refused to abide by Government arbitration, and that consequently the agreement made by the Bolakee Kheyl would be put in force on the return of the Bussee Kheyl in autumn, they were both anxious to settle their own quarrel in order to strengthen themselves against their former common enemy, and they both went to Peshawur for that purpose. The Commissioner told them to return to their villages for three months, during which time they should either give up all thoughts of having the Pass re-opened, or else they should devise some arrangement by which the safe communication of the road should be ensured.

Commissioner's proposals rejected.

Commissioner's decision.

It will be now necessary to give a brief outline of the claim of the Bussee Kheyl to the possession of the Kullumsudda.

Arrangements entered into in 1849, for keeping the Pass open.

In 1849, shortly after the annexation of the Punjab, Colonel Taylor left Kohat, in company with the principal men of the district, to present them to Colonel Lawrence at Peshawur. At a place called "Oorsuk" in the Kohat Pass, and near the tower of Kot-kai, a baggage camel with its load was plundered. Meer Moobarik Shah, one of the Khans, and head of the Bunnooree Syuds, went in pursuit. He did not succeed in capturing the actual thieves, but arrested a couple of men of the Bussee Kheyl tribe, Abbas Khan and Nuzoolla Khan, Maroof Kheyl. They were both sent to the Peshawur Jail, one died there, and the other was released on the property being restored. After the Chiefs had been presented at the Peshawur Durbar, Colonel Taylor commenced arrangements for the Pass communication. The Bussee Kheyl on account of the above theft did not make their appearance, nor was any claim to a share of the allowances

preferred on their part. Some time afterwards, during Colonel Coke's administration, the Bussee Kheyl came forward and claimed a share of the Pass arrangements, alleging that in former years when the tower at Kot-kai was first constructed their ancestors were placed in charge, and that they owned the "duftur" of the land called Kullumsudda, extending from Kot-kai and Eymul Chubootra to the land called "Eusofsâz," and the boundaries of Gurhee Jânee, and that they always received a third of the allowances paid by the former rulers of the country for the use of the Pass. They pleaded that on account of the theft case, and the arrest of two of their tribe, they were afraid to come forward at the Pass settlement, and they now prayed that their case might be taken into favorable consideration. At first their claim was entirely rejected, but after some consultations the Bussee Kheyl were told that they should settle the matter with Akhor. They according went and made a formal claim for a share of the allowances and the possession of the Kullumsudda. Akhor would not agree, and repudiated their claim. The Bussee Kheyl commenced interfering with the Pass communication, and at last Colonel Coke summoned the Akhorwâls and told them that they must either arrange for an uninterrupted passage through the Pass, or else come to some terms with the Bussee Kheyl. After a great deal of discussion the Akhorwâls agreed to a deduction of Rs. 300 from their allowances to be made over to the Bussee Kheyl. Temporary truces were then arranged between the parties, binding them to abstain from fighting on the Kullumsudda. In 1853, when the charge of the Kothul was transferred from Rehmut Khan, Orukzai, and made over to the Bungushes, a further allowance of Rs. 300 was made for the Bussee Kheyl. The truces were renewed from time to time, and the Bussee Kheyl were given to understand that their claim to the Kullumsudda should remain undecided, and would hereafter be

Bussee Kheyl allowances increased in 1853.

settled if necessary. Petty cases of violence on either side were usually arranged by the Deputy Commissioner every six months. At length, in 1855, the murder of a Khuttuk salt carrier within the limits of Akhor by some of the Busseee Kheyl, who hoped that the Akhor would not be able to exculpate themselves by proving the crime upon the guilty parties, and the murderous attack on Lieutenant Hamilton's camp at Buddabair on the 9th of February 1855, led to their being severely punished by blockade and fine, which resulted in their total submission to the British Government in the commencement of 1856. The allowance of Rs. 600 has since been held at the disposal of the DeputyCommissioner for rewarding of the tribe. Again in 1859, the Bussee Kheyl came forward with their claim to the Kulumsudda, and were informed that Government would not interfere unless at the request of Akhor. The Bussee Kheyl then claimed the Kullumsudda from Akhor, but the latter refused to acknowledge their claim. The Akhorwals claimed that they held land on both sides of the ravine running from the hills towards Gurhee Janee, in proof of which they urged that a Bussee Kheyl named Eusof was killed by one of their ancestors, and that, as the price of his blood, a piece of land belonging to their village on the other side of the ravine was given to the Bussee Kheyl, since which this strip of land has always been denominated "Eusofsâz." Subsequently an Akhorwâl was killed by the Bussee Kheyl, who did not adhere to the usual compensation for his death, and the men of Akhor, therefore, consider the account equal, and that the Bussee Kheyl have no title to the land. The Akhor men offered to prove their right by the oaths of elders of the Hussun Kheyl. The Bussee Kheyl expressed themselves ready to bring witnesses from the

Blockade of the Bussee Kheyl tribe in 1855.

Their submission in 1856.

The Bussee Kheyl again in 1859 claim the Kullumsudda.

Government refuse to interfere unless at the request of Akhor.

Bunguslies, Afreedees or Momunds to establish their claim, and alluded to a former settlement of their limits which were fixed at Eymul Chubootra. In February 1859, during the adminis-

Agreement entered into between the Bussee Kheyl and Akhorwals to refrain from fighting for a period of five years.

tration of Captain Graham, Deputy Commissioner, an agreement was entered into by which the Bussee Kheyl and Akhorwâls bound themselves to refrain from fighting on the road near the "Eusofsâz" or by the ravine for a period of five years. Since this agreement was made, several persons on either side have been killed and wounded, but the settlement of these has been postponed. The Akhor men also continued increasing their cultivation towards the ravine. The Bussee Kheyl remonstrated, but when their Jirgah was summoned they failed to attend, and pleaded that they were unable to pass through on account of

Ii e years' truce increased for a further period of 1 year.

feud. This five years' truce was afterwards increased for a further period of one year by Major James, and expired on the 21st of February 1865.

Truce extended for one month longer.

Colonel Becher obtained a further "puttur" for one month as already recorded.

The Bussee Kheyl, it will be seen, were undoubtedly considered to have some title to the land they claimed from the Akhorwâls, but the settlement of the question was always held in abeyance in order that if necessary the Bussee Kheyl might be used against Akhor, if the latter commenced giving trouble. Moreover, if the Bussee Kheyl proved their right to the Kullumsudda between the Kot-kai tower and Eymul Chubootra, they

Reasons for postponing the settlement of the claim of the Bussee Kheyl to the Kullumsudda.

would claim a share in the road arrangements, which if granted to them would for obvious reasons cause considerable difficulties in the Pass arrangement. It was doubtful, however, whether Adizai or Mutunnee in the Peshawur district had not originally as much real claim to part of the land, as either the Bussee

Kheyl or Akhorwâls, though the Bussee Kheyl might establish their claim to the "Eusofsáz" and the "Kussee" or low lands on the near side of the ravine which runs from Gurhee Jânee to the Kot-kai tower. The remaining land north of the Kot-kai tower, and extending towards Eymul Chubootra, is intrinsically of little or no value, but considerable importance is attached to the possession of it, owing to its proximity to the Peshawur and Kohat road, and which would entitle the possessors to a share in the Government allowance. The Bussee Kheyl were afraid that if once the Akhorwâls obtained even a temporary possession of this land, that their hope of sharing in the Pass "mowajib" would fall to the ground, and on the expiry of the truce they were urgent that their claim should at once be entered into.

The Bolakee Kheyl seek the aid of the Bussee Kheyl.

The difficulties of the Bolakee Kheyl brought the Bussee Kheyl nearer to this long coveted possession. Harassed by the Hussun Kheyl tower and smarting under the loss of their tower at Kot-kai, the Bolakee Kheyl were compelled to purchase the aid of the Bussee Kheyl at the price of the Kullumsudda.

The Bussee Kheyl agree.

The Bussee Kheyl, as before detailed, only too willing, availed themselves of this tempting offer, and notwithstanding that the Commissioner of Peshawur had refused to attest the agreement, they retired to their summer quarters at Teerah, confident that in the ensuing autumn they would be put in permanent possession of the long sought for Kullumsudda.

Desire of the contending parties to settle their differences.

Six months passed, during which nothing of any particular importance took place between the contending parties in the actual Pass dispute, beyond occasional plundering of their enemy's property wherever opportunity offered, but an entire change was rapidly coming over the aspect of affairs, and both parties were anxious to terminate the contest.

It will be remembered that it was owing to the obstinacy of the Hussun Kheyl that the Jirgah of the Kaka Kheyl were unable to effect a reconciliation. They are now the parties most desirous of coming to terms, and of retiring with dignity from the struggle. Straitened on the one hand by internal dissensions amongst their own clans, and involved in a land dispute with their neighbours the Jowakees of Boree, they on the other hand now fear the coming arrival of the Bussee Kheyl, who on receiving possession of the Kullumsudda bribe would most probably turn the scale in favor of the Bolakee Kheyl and their Pass allies. Also, in the Peshawur district, some men of their tribe have lately been captured in a serious theft case, and the Hussun Kheyl hope that by submitting themselves to the wishes of Government, they may be able to beg their prisoners off.

The Bolakee Kheyl and Gullee have long wished to come to a settlement, but nothing could be determined on, owing to the obstinacy of the opposite party. The Bolakee Kheyl especially were anxious to come to terms, as they were beginning to dread the rapidly approaching arrival of the Bussee Kheyl, and they knew if their quarrel with the Guddia Kheyl and Hussun Kheyl were not adjusted, they would be obliged to adhere to their promise, and be compelled to give up the Kullumsudda lands, thereby incurring the enmity of nearly the whole of the Adam Kheyl Afreedees, who have always regarded those lands as their "duftur" or proprietary right, and would naturally resent the alienation of it to the Aka Kheyl tribe. In reality the Bolakee Kheyl would like to adjust their private quarrel, and side with their fellow clansmen, the Hussun Kheyl, as regards the maintaining of the tower, but they dare not openly proclaim such sentiments, as they cannot afford to lose the support or incur the enmity of their Gullee allies, for the latter have sworn that if the tower is retained by the Hussun Kheyl, they will at once side with the

Bussee Kheyl and endeavour to destroy it. Lastly, the Bolakee Kheyl are greatly weakened by the loss of Hadjee Noor Mahomed of Akhor who has lately sided with the Guddia Kheyl. The Jirgahs of both sides have on several occasions come into Kohat on other business, and in private have each declared themselves ready to abide by the decision of Government as arbitrators in their quarrel; but as one or other would have to make the first overture, thereby endangering an implied admission of weakness, both refrain from openly expressing their sentiments.

Consequently on the arrival of Major Pollock at Kohat in October, both parties gladly availed themselves of the permission to come to Kohat, in view to the adjustment of their differences by Government arbitration.

Agreement of the contending parties to abide by the decision of Government, as arbitrators.

Both Jirgahs were received in open Durbar on the 22nd October, and each party gave in a written agreement, requesting the Government to act as arbitrators in their dispute, and binding themselves to abide implicitly by any award that should be decided on.

Jirgahs informed that they would not be allowed to retract from their agreement.

The Jirgahs were then informed that they would not be allowed to retract from their agreement, and that any party hereafter objecting to the decision which would be awarded would meet with the displeasure of Government. The Hussun Kheyl more especially were assured that their honor and dignity would be taken into consideration in discussing the tower question, but they were fully given to understand that they would not be allowed to retain it.

Pledge of sincerity given.

Both parties expressed their acquiescence in any order Government might issue. Meean Zaid Gool, of the priestly clan of Kaka Kheyl,

then presented a stone to the leading men of the Jirgahs, who touched it with their hands as a pledge of their sincerity.

Consideration of the points in dispute.

The Jirgahs were then dismissed. The remainder of the day and a great portion of the next morning were spent in consulting over the several points in dispute between the contending parties. Shahzadah Mahomed Jumhoor, Exra Assistant Commissioner; Khwaja Mahomed Khan, of Khuttuk; Bahadur Sher Khan, chief of the Bungushes; Gholam Mahomed Khan, Sagree Khuttuk; Moozuffur Khan, Khan of Hungoo; Syde Badshah, Kotwal of Kohat; Gholam Hydur Khan, Kyanee; Zaid Gool Meean, of the Kaka Kheyl; together with the principal Bungush and Khuttuk Mulliks, assisted in the consultation.

Detail of the points discussed.

The principal points of discussion were as follows:—

1st. The adjustment of the blood-money for killed and wounded.

2nd. Separation of the Bolakee Kheyl, Guddia Kheyl, and Peerwul Kheyl shares of the Akhor allowances—

This was the cause which led to the commencement of hostilities, the Guddia Kheyl objecting to the distribution of the allowances at the hands of the Bolakee Kheyl party. It would never do to allow the Akhorwâls to be held separately responsible to Government, as it would entail constant trouble, and would necessitate the fixing of a boundary for each section in order to determine their respective responsibilities. The separation of the private expenditure of each section through its own elders was a point which deserved consideration.

3rd. The tower built by the Hussun Kheyl at the entrance of the Kohat Pass close to the British boundary.

4th. The claim of the Hussun Kheyl to a share of the Akhor allowances:

This was one of the points on which the Hussun Kheyl had determined to make a stand, but they latterly showed signs of being more amenable to reason. They were never included in any of the Government arrangements for the Pass allowances, but being of the same clan the Akhorwáls have always paid them presents, under the name of "loongee," which amounted on an average to Rs. 400 or 500 per annum, in return for which the Hussun Kheyl were bound to assist Akhor against their common enemy the Bussee Kheyl.

5th. The Guddia Kheyl wish to establish themselves outside the Pass on the Kullumsudda to the west of the road. The Bolakee Kheyl urge the right to do so also in order to check the Guddia Kheyl, pleading that if the latter were allowed to build alone they would hold the complete command of the road. The Pass-men also object on the same grounds.

6th. The cultivation and lands within Akhor belonging to the Guddia Kheyl. When the Guddia Kheyl were expelled from the village, the Bolakee Kheyl made over the lands to their Pass supporters, and the re-instating of the Guddia Kheyl is the point for discussion.

7th. The settlement of property, cattle &c., destroyed on either side during the contest.

8th. The Bussee Kheyl question.

Major Pollock, with the aid of the council aforementioned, ruled as follows :—

Decision of the arbitrators.

1. That the account for killed and wounded should be settled between the parties according to Affghan custom, by the payment of blood-money on the usual scale.

2. That each section of Akhor should be answerable for its own expenditure, but that all should be jointly responsible for any Government demand, provided that if it was clear and beyond doubt that a crime was committed solely by any particular section, that section alone should bear the fine. That the allowances should be paid at the Government Treasury into the hands of the Bolakee Kheyl Mulliks, who should at once separate the shares of the other sections and pay the amounts to the representative Mulliks.

3. That the Hussun Kheyl tower should be taken possession of by Government, and that the same should be held ni trust for a period of at least six months, by some men of the Kaka Kheyl under Meean Zaid Gool, and that the Hussun Kheyl should never receive it back, and that it rested with Government to retain it or pull it down.

4. That the Hussun Kheyl should receive an annual sum of Rs. 400 as " loongee " from the Akhor allowances payable by Government, but that they were to have no share in the Pass arrangements or responsibilities.

5. That the Guddia Kheyl have a right to build a " meyla " on the Kullumsudda beyond matchlock distance of the road, but that the Bolakee Kheyl should also build one, but beyond matchlock range of that of the Guddia Kheyl.

6. That after the harvest, the Guddia Kheyl should be put in absolute possession of their former lands. The crop of the lands sown should be enjoyed by the Gullee, who should pay the Guddia Kheyl the usual proprietary due.

7. The property and cattle destroyed on either side should be considered squared.

8. The Bussee Kheyl question should be reserved until the arrival of that tribe, when the Government would finally decide the Kullumsudda question.

The Jirgahs were received in open Durbar on the afternoon of the 23rd October, and the above award of the arbitrators read out to them.

Decision read to the Jirgahs.

The Bolakee Kheyl and Pass Jirgahs satisfied.

The Bolakee Kheyl and the Pass Jirgahs expressed themselves entirely satisfied.

Hussun Kheyl show signs of dissatisfaction.

The Hussun Kheyl however hesitated, and showed signs of dissatisfaction. They were reminded of their voluntary request for Government interference, and that they would not be allowed to retract, and they were given until the following morning to make up their minds.

They now express themselves satisfied with the Government award.

The following day (October 24th) the Jirgahs again assembled, and the Hussun Kheyl and Guddia Kheyl expressed themselves satisfied with the Government award, and said that they would hold council among themselves and depute men to make over their tower to Meean Zaid Gool.

There was some hesitation the following day about appointing the men who were to make over the tower, but after the Jirgah of the Hussun Kheyl had been sent for and they saw tha it was useless to remain obstinate they sent two men with the Meean.

Guddia Kheyl refuse to give up the tower.

About noon next day (October 26th) an express was received from Meean Zaid Gool, from Eymul Chubootra, reporting that some of the Guddia Kheyl had refused to give up the tower unless taken from them by force. The Hussun Kheyl and Guddia Kheyl Jirgahs, were at once summoned, and half an honr after two of their principal Mulliks were mounted on horses and sent under two sowars with

orders to bring back an immediate reply. Early next morning the sowars returned, with a letter from Meean Zaid Gool, reporting that on the arrival of the Hussun Kheyl Mulliks with the two sowars, the men in the tower gave it up at once. In the afternoon the Guddia Kheyl men from the tower came in and paid their respects, and pleaded as an excuse for their disobedience that they did not trust the messengers who were first sent to demand the evacuation of the tower.

The tower given up.

Apology of the Guddia Kheyl for their disobedience.

The next week was occupied in taking and discussing the list of killed, maimed and wounded on either side. Finally, on the 4th of November, the Jirgahs were assembled, and the account of blood-money read out to them. It resulted as follows:—

Adjustment of claim to blood money.

Hussun Kheyl to receive from Bolakee Kheyl—

6 killed,	@ Rs. 360,	Rs. 2,160	"Caubulee."
2 maimed,	@ ,, 180,	,, 360	,,
25 wounded,	@ ,, 50,	,, 1,250	,,
	Total,	Rs. 3,770	,,

Guddia Kheyl to receive from Bolakee Kheyl—

3 killed,	@ Rs. 360,	Rs. 1,080	,,
1 maimed,	@ ,, 180,	,, 180	,,
5 wounded,	@ ,, 50,	,, 250	,,
	Total,	Rs. 1,510	,,

Gullee to receive from Guddia Kheyl—

3 killed,	@ Rs. 360,	Rs. 1,080	,,
1 maimed,	@ ,, 180,	,, 180	,,
12 wounded,	@ ,, 50,	,, 600	,,
	Total,	Rs. 1,860	,,

Bolakee Kheyl to receive from Guddia Kheyl—

4 maimed,	@ Rs. 180,	Rs. 720	"Caubulee."
12 wounded,	@ „ 50,	„ 600	„
	Total,	Rs. 1,320	

Payment of the blood-money.

The killed are to be considered beyond dispute. The maimed and wounded to be disposed of either by oaths of elders or producing the wounded parties.

Both parties agreed to this settlement, and it was determined that the money should be paid and received within the next twenty days.

Postponement of the erection of the meylas referred to in para. 5 of the arbitrators' decision agreed to.

Regarding the meyla on the Kullumsudda, it was agreed to by both parties that the terms of para. 5 should not be acted upon for the next six months, during which time the Guddía Kheyl should remain at Kundur, drawing their share of the allowances, and making arrangements for their quota of the Pass chokeedars through the Peerwul Kheyl; and at the end of that time there is every reason to hope that a reconciliation will take place between the rival factions of Akhor, in which case there will be no necessity for either party to build outside the Pass.

Pass re-opened on 6th November 1866.

On the 6th of November the several Jirgahs were dismissed, and the communication of the Pass was reported completely restored.

Peaceable conduct of the Pass Afreedes.

In conclusion, it is satisfactory to observe that during the whole of the time the Pass has remained closed, on no single occasion have the Pass Afreedees interfered with the peace of the border, nor have they shown any inclination to depart from an agreement which for eighteen years they have held with the British Government.

CHAPTER II.

THE KULLUMSUDDA DISPUTE BETWEEN THE AKHORWALS AND THE BUSSEE KHEYL SECTION OF THE AKA KHEYL AFREEDEES.

The Kullumsudda dispute.

For several years past the village of Akhor, situated at the northern or Peshawur entrance of the Kohat Pass, has had a blood feud with the Bussee Kheyl section of the Aka Kheyl Afreedees.

Cause of dispute.

The cause of dissension has been the possession by the Akhorwáls of a strip of land extending from the mouth of the Pass to Eymul Chubootra and the limits of Gurhee Janee.

Possessors of the Kullumsudda entitled to a share in the Pass allowances.

The possession of this land, known as the "Kullumsudda," skirting as is does the Kohat and Peshawur road, entitles the possessors to a share in the Pass allowances, and it is on this account, more than for its agricultural capabilities, that the Bussee Kheyl have so obstinately laid claim to the proprietorship.

A six months' truce between the Bussee Kheyl and Akhorwáls.

At the close of the spring of 1858, the Akhorwáls, having been hard pressed by their opponents, petitioned the Government for assistance in the protection of the road. The Jirgah of the Bussee Kheyl was summoned, but as the period for their summer migration to Teera was approaching, no settlement could be arrived at, and a truce of six months was agreed to by both parties.

Before the return of the Bussee Kheyl, the Akhorwáls committed themselves on two occasions. Having lost some of their goats, they made an attack on a couple of herdsmen of the Bussee Kheyl, who were grazing their flocks on the banks of the ravine near Gurhee Janee. One of the graziers fled to Gurhee Janee, and the other returned to his tribe. The aggressors followed them up to Gurhee Janee and inflicted considerable loss on the cattle of the village. They also built a tower at Kot-kai at the mouth of the Pass, thereby holding command of the cultivation of that portion of the Kullumsudda lands. For the outrage on Gurhee Janee the Akhorwáls were heavily fined by Government.

Breach of the truce on the part of the Akhorwâls.

The aggressors fined by Government.

In the following autumn the Bussee Kheyls returned to their caves in the low hills west of the ravine, and the discussion having been re-opened, the Jirgahs of the disputing parties were summoned to Kohat.

Jirgahs of the contending parties summoned to Kohat.

The Akhorwáls, in asserting their proprietary claims to the land, urged in proof, that, in one of their feuds a man named Eusof, a Bussee Kheyl, was killed, and a portion of the land west of the ravine was made over as compensation to the heirs of the deceased, and that since that period the land has always been known as "Eusofsáz." Shortly after the Gurhee Janee affair, a man, Jumshere of Akhor, was killed by the Bussee Kheyl. It has always been an acknowledged custom between the Akhorwáls and the Bussee Kheyl, for the latter to purchase salt from the former, and that the "trungurs," or rope net work in which the salt is carried, should not be charged for. On the death of Jumshere it was arranged that, as blood-money, the "trungurs" should in future be paid for by the Bussee Kheyl. The Akhor-

Pleadings of the Akhorwâls as to their claim to the Kullumsudda.

wáls stated that the Bussee Kheyl have not complied with this stipulation, and that they intended claiming the "Eusofsáz," on the ground that the blood of their fellow clansmen cancelled the former agreement made as compensation for the death of Eusof, Bussee Kheyl.

Pleading of the Bussee Kheyl Jirgah.

The Bussee Kheyl, on the other hand, asserted that the Kullumsudda has always been considered their hereditary right, but that, owing to their annual migration to Teerah, the Akhorwáls cultivated, and paid them the customary "kunkoot." As proof, the Bussee Kheyl stated, that during the Barukzai rule, while they were absent at Teerah the men of Mutunnee established themselves on a small hill, known by the name of "Ghoondee Saudagur," and that on hearing of it their fighting men were assembled and the interlopers were driven off. They appealed for protection to Sirdar Peer Mahomed Khan, who sent one of his Juzailchees, and Mullik Nishan of Akhor, uncle of the present Mullik Jubbar, and summoned the Mohmund elders to Eymul Chubootra, and in consultation with them fixed the boundary between them and the Mohmunds near Eymul Chubootra; and the Bussee Kheyl assert that a stone, which served as a point of demarcation, is still in existence; also, during the time Rehmut Khan Orukzai held charge of the Pass, the Bussee Kheyls state that they claimed the Kullumsudda from the Akhorwáls, and that Mullik Khaneh, father of Mullik Jubbar, assented to the claim.

Witnesses named on both sides.

Both parties named witnesses from the adjacent tribes, or agreed to submit the case to "Shureeut."

Five years truce agreed to in 1859.

The result of the investigation which followed was, that Major Graham, then Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, on the 21st of February 1859, caused the parties to agree to a five years' truce, binding them

from all hostilities on the "Eusofsâz," the ravine and Kullumsudda, the Kohat road, and British territory, thereby confining them to the Pustona hill west of Akhor.

Truce occasionally violated.

On some few occasions both parties in turn violated the agreement, but the cases were disposed of by the Deputy Commissioner.

Expiration and extension of the truce in 1864.

The truce expired in February 1864, but was extended, with the consent of both parties, by Major James, Commissioner of Peshawur, for another year.

The dispute between the rival sections of Akhor, and the circumstances which led to the closing of the Kohat Pass, have been detailed in a separate report.

Further extension of the truce.

During this dispute, the Kullumsudda truce expired, and the Bussee Kheyl again brought forward their claim. Colonel Becher, with some difficulty, bound the parties to peace for an extra month.

Expulsion of the Guddia Kheyl from Akhor, and protection given them by the Bussee Kheyl.

The Guddia Kheyl section of Akhor, on being driven out of the village by the Bolakee Kheyl, sought the protection of the Bussee Kheyl; but although they played off the Kullumsudda claim as the price of the demanded assistance, the fugitive Guddia Kheyl only promised the Bussee Kheyl the rights they should succeed in establishing by a reference to "Shureeut."

Bolakee Kheyl seek aid from the Bussee Kheyl.

Subsequently, the Bolakee Kheyl having suffered defeat from the Hussun Kheyl, sent a Jirgah from the Pass villages asking for aid from the Bussee Kheyl, and promising in return the evacuation of the Kullumsudda.

The Bussee Kheyl throw over the Guddia Kheyl.

The Bussee Kheyl at once threw over the Guddia Kheyl, and espoused the cause of the opposite faction.

Stipulations entered into between the Bussee Kheyl, Gullee and Bolakee Kheyl.

The Jirgahs of the Bussee Kheyl, Gullee, and Bolakee Kheyl assembled at Akhor, and oaths were administered binding the parties to the following stipulations :—

On the part of Akhor it was agreed to give up to the Bussee Kheyl the land from Kot-kai to Eymul Chubootra, extending along the Kohat and Peshawur road, the "Eusofsáz," and the low lands ("Kussee") on the banks of the ravine.

The Bussee Kheyl on the other hand agreed—

1*st*. To aid Akhor and the Gullee against the Hussun Kheyl and all common enemies.

2*nd*. To claim no share of the Akhor quota of the Pass subsidy.

3*rd*. To grant a request which should afterwards be made by the Bolakee Kheyl.

The Bussee Kheyl desire to have the agreement attested by Commissioner, who declines.

On concluding this agreement, the Bussee Kheyl sent their Jirgah to the Commissioner at Peshawur, requesting that it might be attested. The Commissioner refused, and the Bussee Kheyl, after leaving six of their men in charge of the Kot-kai tower, left for their summer quarters at Teerah.

The Kot-kai tower occupied by Government chokeedars.

The settlement of the Kohat Pass dispute followed, and in accordance with the terms of the arrangement, the Kot-kai tower was occupied by Government chokeedars.

The arrival of the Bussee Kheyl Jirgah at Kohat.

At the end of November last, the Bussee Kheyl commenced returning to the plains. They at first showed signs of refusing to send their representatives into Kohat, unless the Kot-kai tower was restored to them, but finally on the 18th December their Jirgah arrived at Kohat.

They urged that, in accordance with the wishes of Government, they put off the settlement of their claim, and that after the expiry of the several truces they had agreed to, the Akhorwals voluntarily gave them up the land, and they begged that this might be upheld by the British Government. They argued at length on the injustice of depriving them of the Kot-kai post, but were informed that this was merely a part of the arrangement in opening the Pass, and that it would not be taken into consideration in disposing of the general question. They then agreed to abandon this point for the present, and confined themselves to discussing their possession of the Kullumsudda.

Discussion regarding the possession of the Kullumsudda.

They admitted that their chief reason in so strenuously claiming such an insignificant plot of land was, not for its agricultural advantages, but for the position it would give them in the arrangements for that part of the road, and the consequent pecuniary gains, and they offered any security which might be demanded, and also hostages, for the fulfilment of their agreement, in the event of their being admitted to a share of the Pass allowances.

The Bussee Kheyl admitted to a share in the Pass allowance.

The Bussee Kheyl it will be remembered were not included in the original Pass settlement, their Jirgah having failed to attend owing to the seizure of two of their men implicated in a case of camel theft. Afterwards, when they urged their claim an allowance of Rs. 300 from the Akhor "mowajib" was allotted to them, and was subsequently increased by an extra Rs. 300 from the Bungush share of the subsidy, but they were not admitted to any share in the road arrangements. The Akhorwâls receive the allowance for their village limits, including the Kullumsudda, which has usually been reckoned as a third of the Akhor subsidy. It therefore follows that in any change transferring the custody

of the Kullumsudda portion of the road, a proportionate reduction would be made from the Akhor allowance to be paid to the transferees.

Therefore, if the transfer of the Kullumsudda by the Bolakee Kheyl to the Bussee Kheyl were considered advisable, the original Rs. 600 paid to the latter could justly be held to cease, and a third of the Akhor allowance, or Rs. 800, be deducted from the latter and paid to the Bussee Kheyl. But by their agreement with the Bolakee Kheyl, the Bussee Kheyl swore not to claim anything from the Akhor "mowajib."

Power of the Bolakee Kheyl to transfer the Kullumsudda to the Bussee Kheyl.

But in dealing with this difficult question it becomes necessary, before entering into the advisability of confirming the possession of the Bussee Kheyl, to consider, in the first place, how far the Bolakee Kheyl were justified in making the said transfer.

Apart from the fact that this concession was made under the pressure of defeat, and that both the Akhorwâls and the Gullee are ready, if Government wishes so, to ignore the same, it is very clear that neither the Gullee or Akhorwâls had the power to make such a transfer.

Although in all probability were the matter to be referred to "Shureeut," the result would be in favor of the Mohmunds, notwithstanding that they have never held possession during the British rule, yet the whole of the Adam Kheyl claim the Kullumsudda as their hereditary "duftur," and consequently, even had the act of the Gullee and Bolakee Kheyl been made in good faith, it is certain that the Hussun Kheyl, Ashoo Kheyl, and Jowakee sections of the Adam Kheyl, would at once take up arms in repudiation of the transfer to the Aka Kheyl, whom they have always considered as their common enemy. Moreover, in the terms of the truce it was stipulated by both parties, that

the settlement should rest with the British Government, and therefore, the act of Akhor without such consent cannot be considered to hold good.

In the next place, were the possession of the Kullumsudda by the Bussee Kheyl considered their undoubted right, and were it acknowledged by the other claimant parties, it would obviously be very impolitic for them to be entrusted with any portion of the road arrangements,—for two reasons:—1st, the numerical strength of their tribe and their residing in Teerah; 2nd, their annual migration for six months from the plains. As a set-off on account of their absence during six months of the year, the Bussee Kheyl offer to furnish security, and if necessary agree to give hostages for the fulfilment of their agreement. But even were this difficulty got rid of, there still remains the fact, far outweighing all other objections, that in admitting the Bussee Kheyl to a share in the Pass arrangements, a large and powerful tribe is added to swell the difficulties in dealing with the Pass Afreedees. It is also possible that on gaining the object so long fought for, the Bussee Kheyl would unite with Akhor and the other Pass villages.

Policy of the Government to postpone the settlement of the Kullumsudda dispute.

It has hitherto been the object of every officer through whose hands the Pass management has been conducted, that the settlement of the Kullumsudda dispute should be protracted as long as possible, and that such measures should be adopted which would exclude the Bussee Kheyl from all direct participation in the Pass subsidy, and at the same time ensure the safe communication of the road.

It is generally admitted that if the investigation into the actual proprietorship of the Kullumsudda was decided by "Shureeut," the Mohmunds could prove their hereditary right,

although, as noted above, they have held no possession therein since the annexation; so that a decision in their favor (they being British subjects) might engender unfavorable impressions among the border tribes; and even were the claims of the Mohmunds waived, it would be very doubtful whether the Adam Kheyl or Aka Kheyl claimants would agree to any settlement except that in favor of its own tribe.

It has always been considered that the deferment of the boundary question enables a wholesome check to be maintained over the Akhorwâls, and at all events prevents their uniting with the Bussee Kheyl.

Deputy Commissioner's suggestions for settling the dispute.

The following settlement would appear to meet the emergencies of the case, and would probably be eventually agreed to by the Bussee Kheyl, who now fear that their hope of ever holding possession of the Kullumsudda with a share of the road arrangements is at an end.

1st. That the ravine running from Kot-kai to Gurhee Janee be considered temporarily as the Bussee Kheyl boundary, and that the Eusofsâz be declared their absolute right.

2nd. That the question of the hereditary proprietorship of the Kullumsudda and "Kussee" remain unsettled, and continue as heretofore in possession of the Akhorwâls.

3rd. That in consideration of their having made over the Kullumsudda to the Bussee Kheyl, the Akhorwáls should pay the latter an annual sum of Rs. 200.

4th. That a truce of five, or if possible ten, years be fixed between the disputing parties, binding them to non-interference in the general settlement, in addition to the usual stipulation of abstaining from all feud either on the Kullumsudda or in British

territory, and that the settlement of the boundary question shall continue as before in the hands of Government.

Details of the advantages to be derived from Deputy Commissioner's suggestions.

In addition to the advantages already enumerated regarding the advisability of deferring the boundary adjustment, the above arrangement would prove beneficial to both the Gullee and Akhorwáls in the following respects :—

1st. That they avoid the necessity of breaking their oath with the Bussee Kheyl, and appear to have merely postponed the transfer in accordance with the wishes of Government.

2nd. That the Akhorwáls are saved from a renewal of their feud with the Bussee Kheyl, which in the present divided state of the clan and its rather doubtful alliance with the Gullee, would prove very disastrous, even though the Bussee Kheyl were confined in attacking the village to the Pustona hills.

Evil consequences of adopting a contrary course.

On the other hand, were it considered necessary to call upon the Akhorwáls and Gullee to retract from their engagement with the Bussee Kheyl, there is very little doubt they would do so, and thus inevitably re-open their feud, but they would certainly consider themselves entitled to our support in the matter as far as the safety of the road is concerned.

The Bussee Kheyl openly declare that if the Gullee and Akhorwál do retract, they are ready to bind themselves from non-interference with the road, and will carry on their feud in the adjacent hills.

Believing their own possession of the Kullumsudda hopeless, the Bussee Kheyl Jirgah urge that if the Government does not wish them to have anything to do with the Pass arrangements, the Adam Kheyl may be prohibited from cultivating the disputed land until such time as the boundary shall have been adjusted,

and that the custody of the road from Kot-kai to Eymul Chubootra may be taken from the Adam Kheyl and entrusted to any one else whom the Government may consider fit for the charge.

With reference to the increased allowance to the Bussee Kheyl from the Akhor allowances, it is well known that the late feud with the Hussun Kheyl and the adjustment of the blood-money will press heavily on the village for many years to come, so that the following proposition may be deemed worthy of consideration.

Arrangements proposed by Colonel Becher.

Colonel Becher proposed that an allowance of Rs. 400 should be granted to the Bussee Kheyl, conditional on their abandoning all claim to the Kullumsudda and road arrangements; but it is very evident that no pecuniary consideration would induce them to give up for ever a point they have been so long fighting for, although they might agree to postpone their claim.

Also any direct allowances to them might engender similar claims from the Ashoo Kheyl and other tribes, so that it would be more politic to declare the increase to be paid from the Akhor allowance and assist the latter by a similar grant from Government. A further sum of Rs. 200 paid annually for good service to certain Mulliks of the Bussee Kheyl would prove very beneficial in dealing with the tribe.

The Bussee Kheyl conditionally agree to Colonel Becher's proposals.

The above propositions have been mentioned privately to some of the principal Mulliks of the Bussee Kheyl, through the Shahzadah, Bahadur Sher Shan, and Meean Zaid Gool. The Mulliks have stated that they are fully aware that Government does not intend them to hold possession of the Kullumsudda, or be entrusted with any portion of the road arrangements, and they add that their tribe will agree to the same, provided that they are put in possession of the low land, "Kussee," on the

banks of the ravine, and further that the Adam Kheyl have nothing to say to the custody of the road from Eymul Chubootra to Kot-kai tower.

The Bolakee Kheyl refuse to agree to the conditions of the Bussee Kheyl.

Mullik Jubbar and the principal members of the Bolakee Kheyl Jirgah were summoned to Kohat. The matter was discussed in private durbar and they stated that of their own free will the Akhorwâls would never consent to allow the Bussee Kheyl to advance beyond the banks of the ravine, and that if reduced to extremities they would pay any pecuniary compensation rather than give up the demanded "Kussee;" and they assigned a very valid reason for holding out so strenuously about a plot of land of apparently so little value, namely, that the possession of the same would bring the Bussee Kheyl cultivation close up to the Kot-kai tower, and they would be never safe from constant feuds, nor would they be able to answer for the safety of the road if their enemy was allowed to occupy land in such close proximity to it. Before giving an answer on the subject, Mullik Jubbar begged that he might be allowed three days to consult with the Pass villages, in order to fully satisfy himself whether they would stand by Akhor in case of their wishing to retract from their agreement with the Bussee Kheyl.

During the interval of Jubbar's absence, four of his women were abducted from the hills near Akhor, and suspicion fell on the Maroof Kheyl or Mirghut Kheyl section of the Aka Kheyl.

Mutual want of confidence in the sincerity of the contending tribes.

In the meantime the Bussee Kheyl Jirgah, fearing that during their absence the Gullee and Akhorwâls might come to some agreement prejudicial to their interests, were clamorous for their dismissal. Mullik Jubbar, in consequence of the abduction of his women, was unable to attend; but Mullik Ibraheem accompanied by some of the Pass Mulliks arrived at Kohat on the

14th instant. They privately announced that the Gullee Mulliks were ready, sooner than give up the land, to openly retract from their engagements with the Bussee Kheyl, but that they were naturally anxious to try if any arrangement could be made with the Bussee Kheyl before avowing their intentions. They were desirous that the settlement should be postponed until after the "Eed" (February 8th), but the Bussee Kheyl would hear of no further delay, adding however that they would agree to wait provided that both Gullee and Akhorwâls should make oath that their object was merely to settle the question of the abduction as far as the criminality of the Bussee Kheyl is concerned, and that they had no intention of retracting from their agreement regarding the Kullumsudda.

The Jirgahs convened in January 1867.

As nothing would be gained by the Gullee and Akhorwâls at once retracting from their promise, the Jirgahs were summoned and met in open durbar this day (16th January 1867).

Discussion of the claims of the Bussee Kheyl.

The Bussee Kheyls stated that for nearly twenty years they had postponed their claim in accordance with the wishes of Government, hoping for a settlement when the truces agreed upon had expired. This they urged was not done, and that the land was voluntarily given up by the owners and their rights acknowledged, and they begged that either the Gullee and Akhorwâls should repudiate the transaction or that Government should confirm the possession and admit them to a share in the Pass arrangements, and they concluded by requesting their dismissal. In reply, they were informed that irrespective of the manner and circumstances under which the Gullee and Akhorwâls surrendered the land, the question of how far they had power to do so, as regards their engagements with Government and the claims of other parties, was still a matter for consideration; and that it must be admitted,

that as long as the Pass Afreedees were under treaty with Government for the use of the road, no transfer or change in the arrangements could be entered into without the consent of Government; and that as Government did not wish them to have any part in the road arrangements, the Bussee Kheyl should abide by the wishes of Government, and that they might hope in case of good behaviour to receive some pecuniary compensation; and finally, that the Commissioner had now returned to Peshawur, and that they would be summoned either to Kohat or Peshawur, to receive the orders of Government. This they agreed to, and announced their intention of at once attending when called upon to do so.

Decision of the question deferred.

The Jirgahs were then dismissed. Before leaving, the Pass Jirgah, after the departure of the Bussee Kheyl, stated that they left the settlement of the case in the hands of Government; and would abide by any orders which may hereafter be issued.

Dismissal of the Jirgahs.

Agreement of the Pass Jirgah to abide by the decision of Government.

CHAPTER III.

THE DOUBLE BLOCKADE EAST AND WEST OF THE KOHAT PASS, THE SUBMISSION OF THE HUSSUN KHEYL AND BUSSEE KHEYL TRIBES, AND FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Pass agreement signed on 24th October 1866.

The Pass agreement was signed by the contracting parties on the 24th October last, and the Hussun kheyl tower was delivered over to the charge of Meeañ Zaid Gool, of the Kaka Kheyl family, three days afterwards. The only points which remained to complete the settlement were the payment of the blood-money after Affghan custom to the heirs of the killed and wounded, and the location of the Guddia Kheyl, either inside the Pass or on the Kullumsudda lands.

Detail of the Pass arrangements.

It was ruled in the 5th point of the Pass settlement, that the Guddia Kheyl were at liberty to establish themselves on the Kullumsudda between the road and the Busheeree Pass, but beyond matchlock range of the former; at the same time permission was granted to the Bolakee Kheyl to build a similar "meyla," with the restriction that it should be beyond matchlock range of the settlements of the Guddia Kheyl. The establishing of the Guddia Kheyl on the Kullumsudda unchecked by a counter "meyla" of the Bolakee Kheyl, would have been the conceding to them the command of the entrance of the Kohat Pass. Although it was felt at the time that the Guddia Kheyl, fettered by such restrictions, would never consent to locate themselves on the proposed site, yet it was impossible under the existing circumstances to devise any other settlement; so therefore, trusting to the interim to work some amicable compromise between the rival sections of Akhor,

by which the Guddia Kheyl should either be restored to their former position in the village, or on some suitable locality within the Akhor lands, the Guddia Kheyl were permitted to reside for six months at Kundur, drawing their share of the Pass allowances, and making arrangements for their quota of the road chokeedars through the Peerwul Kheyl, the neutral faction of Akhor.

Ceremony observed in paying blood-money.

According to Pathan custom, when a blood feud has been compromised, and it has been arranged to pay and receive blood-money for the killed and wounded, the party who has to pay the money compensation, or "saz" as it is called, usually collects a Jirgah of elders of some friendly clan, not concerned in the dispute, and accompanied by two or three holy "Meeañs" proceeds to the heirs of the deceased, and entreats them to receive the "saz" and forgive the injury. This is termed the ceremony of "Nanawat-i-saz."

Before the departure of the Hussun Kheyl from Kohat, after the delivery of their late tower to Meeañ Zaid Gool, it was arranged that the blood-money due to the Hussun Kheyl should be first paid at the several Hussun Kheyl villages by the Bolakee Kheyls accompanied by the customary "nanawat" Jirgah. Accordingly, on the 20th November, a Jirgah, composed of some Bungush elders and a couple of Meeañ Kheyls, with some of the principal men of Akhor, left the latter village and proceeded to the Alee Kheyl village of Kundur. Here they learned that it was the wish of the Hussun Kheyl that the matter should first be adjusted with the Guddia Kheyl, and that afterwards they (the Hussun Kheyl) would agree to receive the money compensation. The Akhor Jirgah then offered the "saz" to the

Preparatory arrangements for payment of the blood-money.

Refusal of the Guddia Kheyl to accept blood-money.

Guddia Kheyl, but met with an obstinate refusal, and were told that unless the following concessions were made the Guddia Kheyl would agree to no compromise. The concessions they required comprised the principal points at issue in the original quarrel—namely—

They required—

Conditions proposed by the Guddia Kheyl in lieu of blood-money.

1st. To be allowed to build on the Kullumsudda unchecked by a counter "meyla" of the Bolakee Kheyl.

2nd. To draw their allowances direct from Government, and not through the Bolakee Kheyl.

3rd. That the cancelment of all losses should be withdrawn, and a regular account taken and paid.

Assembly of the representatives of all the tribes.

The Jirgah then left Kundur and proceeded towards the Hussun Kheyl village of Janakhore, and met the representatives of the whole tribe assembled in council at Bazargai, a few miles beyond Khooee.

The Hussun Kheyl refuse to accept of blood-money.

The Hussun Kheyl Jirgah enquired from the Akhor party the result of their conference with the Guddia Kheyl at Kundur, and on being informed of the refusal of the latter to agree to any compromise, they announced their intention of abiding by the decision of the party to whose cause they had allied themselves. They also alleged as an additional excuse that the "Nanawat Jirgah" was an insufficient one, and that it should have comprised some more influential members. This the Jirgah agreed to rectify, and there is no doubt they were in fault in this respect, but the Hussun Kheyl refused all offers, and remained obstinate. It was very

The Hussun Kheyl retract from their agreement with Government.

clear that this refusal and decided retracting from their agreement with Government was a premeditated one; but more than that, they had formed a plan to rob the Akhor Jirgah of the blood-money they had brought with them, but the latter hearing of this from some friendly Mulliks, instead of returning as they had come, left the Hussun kheyl country by the Boree route, and reached Kohat in safety.

Plan of the Hussun Kheyl to rob the blood-money defeated.

Offence committed by the men of Janakhore in the Peshawur district.

Before the return of the Jirgah some women in the Peshawur district had been abducted by the men of Janakhore, who, when called upon to make the usual reparation, sent a written refusal, worded in most insolent terms, to the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, and also declined to come into Kohat.

Blockade of the Janakhore.

This was the first act which showed their hostile intentions, and followed by their refusal to adhere to the terms of their Kohat Pass agreement, no other course was open than to interdict the tribe from all intercourse with British territory. Fort Mackeson was garrisoned by a detachment of military, and the police posts on the Peshawur and Kohat sides were strengthened by Mohmund and Khuttuk levies, and all the necessary precautions for a blockade east of the Kohat Pass were put into force. The Jowakee Afreedees, whose country lies between the Hussun Kheyl and British territory, were summoned to Kohat, and their representatives were informed that all acts of aggression on the part of the Hussun Kheyl in front of the Jowakee boundary could only be effected by the connivance or aid of the Jowakees, and that they would be held responsible for all such offences. The Bussee Kheyl Jirgah, after the return of the tribe to the plains, arrived at Kohat on the 18th December last, and after a lengthy

conference, as recorded in Chapter II, received their dismissal on the 16th January, and were informed that the Commissioner would summon the representatives of the tribe to Fort Mackeson.

The Commissioner receives the Pass Jirgahs in February 1867.

On the 2nd February 1867, Major Pollock, Commissioner, accompanied by the Deputy Commissioners of Peshawur and Kohat, together with Shahzadah Jumboor, Joomma Khan, and Futteh Khan, the Mohmund Urbábs, Bahadur Sher Khan, and Meeañ Zaid Gool, received the Bussee Kheyl and Pass Jirgahs at Fort Mackeson.

The Jirgahs proceed to Peshawur.

After repeated interviews with the representatives, and as they wanted a little time to hold council among themselves, it was arranged that the Jirgahs should come into Peshawur on the 4th February. On their arrival at Peshawur it was very evident that the Bussee Kheyl had been led away by the advice of evil disposed advisers, as the tone of their arguments had entirely changed and they commenced making fresh demands.

Commissioner's decision read out to the Jirgahs in Durbar.

Finally it was arranged that the Jirgahs should assemble to receive their orders on the subject. Accordingly, on the 7th February last, a Durbar was held by the Commissioner at Peshawur and the following terms read out to the Jirgahs :—

1st.—That the ravine running from Kot-kai to Gurhee Janee should be considered "*pro tem*" the boundary between the Bussee Kheyl and Akhorwâls.

2nd.—That the settlement of the remaining portion of the Kullumsudda should be deferred for ten years, and remain as heretofore in the possession of Akhor.

3rd.—That a portion of the land in front of the Bussee Kheyl hitherto cultivated by the Akhorwâls should remain waste during the truce.

4th.—That during the truce both parties should cease from feud regarding the Kullumsudda dispute.

5th.—That the Bussee Kheyl should receive an increase of Rs. 400 per annum, conditional on their good behaviour and adherence to the above conditions.

In reply the Bussee Kheyl Jirgah requested four days to consult with their tribe. This was granted; but as it was evident that their object was to temporize, the Commissioner ordered them to cease from trading with British territory during the interval. They had repeatedly been warned that their refusal to agree to the wishes of Government would necessitate their blockade.

Refusal of the Bussee Kheyl to agree to Commissioner's terms.

On the expiry of the four days, namely on the 11th February, a messenger was sent to summon the Bussee Kheyl representatives. They refused to come in, stating that they could not agree to the terms offered.

Second blockade of the Bussee Kheyl.

A blockade was put in force, and for the second time since their arrangements with Government the Bussee Kheyl and Aka Kheyl were interdicted from all trade with British territory.

Thus a strict blockade was maintained on both sides of the Kohat Pass.

Hostilities of the Hussun Kheyl.

During their blockade the Hussun Kheyl repeatedly fired on the police posts at Shumsbuttoo and Tootkai, from the former of which a policeman was carried off.

Several raids were committed and cattle carried off.

Robbery of the mail.

The mail on the Kohat and Rawulpindee road was plundered, and conveyed to the Hussun Kheyl village of Moosahdurrah.

Finally, at the end of March the Government telegraphed instructions to the Commissioner, according discretionary permission to move out a force against the Hussun Kheyl. Arrangements were made in connection with the Military authorities, and the requisite measures for supplies at the several encamping grounds were put into force. Mohmund and Khuttuck levies were collected in the Peshawur and Kohat districts to accompany the regular troops. An ultimatum, with ten days interval for consideration, was forwarded by the Commissioner to the Hussun Kheyl tribe, and they were informed that at the end of that period a force would move out to coerce the tribe into obedience to the Government demands.

Force collected to punish the aggressors.

On the 4th April the Jowakees sent a message to the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, requesting permission to bring in the Hussun Kheyl Jirgah to treat for terms. This was accorded, and both Jirgahs arrived at Kohat the following evening. After some hours conference, the Jirgah, still holding out for some concessions, were informed that further delay was useless, and that they had better return to their hills. They left; but intelligence was received the same night that they had only returned to the Jowakee village of Jummoo, and were urging the Jowakees to make a treaty for them on any terms. At the request of the Jowakees, the Hussun Kheyl were granted a second interview, which resulted in their unconditional surrender to the wishes of Government. Their representatives after leaving hostages (from each clan of the tribe) at Kohat, accompanied the Officiating Deputy Commissioner into Peshawur, and the total submission of the tribe was tendered by the representatives, with heads uncovered, to the Commissioner in Durbar on the 8th April 1867. The former terms,

The Hussun Kheyl sue for terms.

Terms offered and accepted.

including a fine of Rs. 2,000, were read over and agreed to and signed by the representing elders.

The Commissioner then announced that, by reason of the heavy losses the tribe had suffered owing to their recusant conduct, and which probably amounted to not less than Rs. 15,000, and conditional on their good behaviour and full reparation for all acts of aggression proved against the tribe, the fine of Rs. 2,000 would be deferred for a year. The several delegates were then dismissed, and it was arranged that after the "Eed-ool Bukr," which was close at hand, they should again be summoned to Kohat and commence the adjustment of offences proved against the tribe, and arrange for the fulfilment of the unperformed portion of the Pass agreement.

Leniency offered on condition of good behaviour.

The Bussee Kheyl during their blockade had not committed themselves in any way, and moreover had refused the repeated messages of the Hussun Kheyl asking them for assistance in holding out. Whatever their intentions might have been, had any expedition proceeded against the Hussun Kheyl, it was very clear that for the present they were merely watching the aspect of affairs; and that, knowing full well by their former experience of blockade that an interdiction from trading with British territory if prolonged would be utter ruin to their tribe, they were anxiously waiting for an opportunity to get out of the difficulty they had fallen into. Therefore it was not to be wondered at, that when the news of the submission of the Hussun Kheyl reached the ears of the Bussee Kheyl, they requested permission to send their Jirgah into Kohat. Permission having been accorded, the principal elders of the whole Aka Kheyl tribe arrived at Kohat on the 17th April 1867. Finding it was useless to hold out any longer, and being assured that the Government had no other object in dealing with

Submission of the Bussee Kheyl.

the present case than the safety of the road, and were not supporting the Akhorwâls in a tribal feud, and urging that ten years was a very long time for a truce, they submitted unconditionally, and threw their case unreservedly into the hands of Government. Under the instructions of the Commissioner, the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, on the 25th April, recorded the terms of the settlement, which were then signed by the Aka Kheyl representatives; and a truce of seven years, binding the Bussee Kheyl and Akhorwáls from all feud regarding the Kullumsudda boundary dispute, was registered from that date. In the former terms that had been offered to the Bussee Kheyl the truce had been fixed at ten years, but taking into consideration their tolerably peaceable behavior while under blockade, and their unconditional surrender to the original terms, the Commissioner fixed the truce at seven years. The estimated loss of the Bussee Kheyl during the short time they were under blockade is computed at about Rs. 24,000. The blockade was accordingly raised and the captured hostages released.

A seven years' truce concluded between the Bussee Kheyl and Akhorwâls.

Raising of the blockade.

The Hussun Kheyl Jirgah, accompanied by their Jowakee sureties, arrived at Kohat on the 23rd April, having previously restored the plundered mail-bag.

Restoration of the mail-bag.

The account of offences against the tribe was commenced.

Offences alleged against the Hussun Kheyl.

They comprised three classes :—*viz*—

Offences prior to blockade, (proved and unproved).

Offences during blockade, (unproved).

Ransom money paid for lost property, (proved and unproved).

The offences proved against the tribe were easily disposed of, and immediate payment in many cases and security of Jowakees for payment of the balance followed.